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MAGAZINE

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A. S. SALLEY, JR.,

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**CONTENTS.**

Correspondence between Hon. Henry Laurens and his Son, John, 1777-1780.....	3
Records of the Regiments of the S. C. Line, Continental Establishment.....	12
South Carolina Gleanings in England.....	20
Hugh Hext and Some of His Descendants.....	29
Historical Notes .....	41
Necrology .....	44

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

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A. S. SALLEY, JR., SEC. AND TREAS.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. VI.

JANUARY, 1905.

No. 1.

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CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. HENRY  
LAURENS AND HIS SON, JOHN, 1777-1780.

[John Laurens left England at the beginning of the year 1777, and reached Charles Town, April 15, 1777.<sup>1</sup> Soon thereafter he joined Gen. Washington's army in the North and was taken into the Commander-in-Chief's official family as an aide. His father was then in attendance upon the Continental Congress, of which he was one of the five delegates from South Carolina, and the correspondence which had been carried on between father and son from 1772, when the son went to England to complete his education, to the

---

<sup>1</sup> "On Tuesday Mr. John Laurens, our Vice-Presidents eldest Son, and Mr. John White, of Philadelphia, arrived here from Europe, by Way of the French West-Indies. These Gentlemen left London in the beginning of January, when the Press for Seamen was still continued. The British Ministry were much elated by the Advices just received from the Howes, mentioning the surrender of Fort Washington, &c. No Provision had been made before the Adjournment of Parliament at Christmas for any Augmentation of the Army; the Advices then received occasioned most of the Ministry being of Opinion, that any considerable further Reinforcements would be unnecessary. It was generally talked in London, that the Minority would make a Secession from both Houses of Parliament upon any American Question. Mr. Laurens saw Dr. Franklin in Paris in January. Every Mark of Respect and Politeness had been shewn to our venerable Ambassadors by

end of 1776,<sup>2</sup> was now resumed. A part of John Laurens's letters to his father have been published in *The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens* (New York, 1867), edited by Wm. Gilmore Simms. Such of his letters to his father<sup>3</sup> as are not in that collection and are in the Laurens Collection of the South Carolina Historical Society and such of the original letters of the elder Laurens as are in the Society's Laurens Collection follow.]

[1.]

York Town 8<sup>th</sup>. October 1777.

My Dear Son.

While I was waiting in humble submission to the Will of the Almighty disposer of all events, having heard of death & Wounds fated to our late friend White & other Officers in the battle of German Town, inclined rather to indulge a suspicion that with respect to you an ill judged tenderness had tonguetied all my friends, your Letter of the 5<sup>th</sup>. came in—the well known inscription instantly dissipated every gloomy Idea, but a sudden revulsion of joy which as instantly followed cost [break] Tear & brought such a fit of trembling upon my whole [break of several words length] probably I should [another break of several words length]

---

People of the first Rank and Character. The Literati were particularly assiduous in their Attention to the American Philosopher. Mr. Arthur Lee had arrived in Paris from London.

Mr. Laurens and Mr. White left France in February, when the military Preparations were still carrying on. Off Cape Ortugal, the French Ship they were on board of was stopped and had her Papers examined by the English Frigate Thetis, of 32 Guns; they were informed that the Arethusa Frigate, of 32 Guns, cruised off Cape Finisterre."—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Thursday, April 17, 1777.

<sup>2</sup> See volumes III., IV. and V. of this magazine.

<sup>3</sup> A portion of his correspondence with other persons during his service in the army has been published in volumes II. and III. of this magazine.

I congratulate with my Country upon the good conduct & safety of another Citizen who has dared to risque his Life in her Cause—I congratulate with you, my Dear Son, with my Daughter with all our friends upon your happy escape—My own duty commands my presence upon this spot, if I were free, I would at all hazard lame & incapable as I am of alert travelling fly to assist as your Nurse until you should be able to take the field again\* at this distance I can only help you with prayers & good wishes & thank you for the honour you have done me.

No Man can doubt of your bravery, your own good sense will point out the distinction between [break] Courage & temerity nor need I tell you that it [break] much your duty to preserve your own health & strength as it is to destroy an Enemy.

Other Accounts do not import our loss to have been, as you intimated, very considerable—& make that of the Enemy about or upwards of 2000, & among these of killed & wounded many Officers of distinguished rank—let me know when you are able, the truth as fully & explicitly as you can, adding such remarkable circumstances of the battle as you were witness to—what you learn also of the Enemy's Army their remaining numbers & disposition—& what has happened on the River, Forts & Shipping—& You will further oblige Your faithful friend & affectionate Father

Henry Laurens.

My Compliments & Congratulations  
to your General & in particular  
manner to Colonel Pinckney.—<sup>5</sup>

Colonel John Laurens.

*Endorsed:* H L— to J. L—

York town 8<sup>th</sup>. October 1777.

\* Col. Laurens had received a bullet wound in the shoulder while gallantly heading, sword in hand, a charge on the Chew house in Germantown.

<sup>5</sup> Colonel Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of the 1st. Regiment, South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, who was then serving on Gen. Washington's staff as an aide.

[2.]

*Addressed:* Colonel John Laurens  
at General Washington's  
Head Quarters—

---

York Town 16 October 1777

My Dear Son.

Your favours first by Express & next by Col<sup>o</sup>. Pinckney are both come to hand & are now both on their Journey to Charles Town where they will be very acceptable as they have been here to several, & both merit my particular thanks.

Yesterday a Letter of yours of the 26<sup>th</sup>. Septr came to hand. I fancy one of mine about the 8<sup>th</sup>. or 9<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>. is also lagging by the way.

The inclosed from Major Butler relative to two Horses which he hopes are in Col<sup>o</sup>. Moylan's hands & if found to be sent to mine, if you learn anything of them be so polite as to inform me.

Poor Berry! I am sorry for him. James is [break] spent today endeavouring to get Fish. when he returns I will enquire & if the Truss is in our possession send it or otherwise get another when you let me know the side of the weak part.

I am writing in Congress & in the midst of much talk (not regular Congress) buz! says one "I would if I had been Commr. of that Army with such powers have procured all the necessaries which are said to be wanted without such whining Complaints."

"I would says 2<sup>d</sup>. have prevented the amazing desertions which have happened it only wants proper attention at fountain head"—3<sup>d</sup>. It is very easy too to prevent intercourse between the Army & the Enemy & as easy to gain Intelligence but we never mind who comes in & who goes out of our Camp." "In short 4<sup>th</sup>. our Army is under no regulation nor discipline" &c &c &c



You know I abhor tell-tales but these sounds hurt me exceedingly, I know the effects of loose Tongues, I know the cruelty of tongues speaking the fulness of designing hearts—nevertheless I am afraid there may be some ground for some of these remarks, a good Heart may be too diffident, too apprehensive of doing right righteous proper Acts, lest such should be interpreted arbitrary—but good God, shall we [break] five Hundred & destroy five Millions—

The subject is too delicate to dwell upon I wish I was well acquainted with the Man whom I think, all in all, the first of the Age, & that he would follow my advice he accepts the opinion of some who have no superior claim all vanity apart—the Crowd is too great on each hand all that I have said is between us—I will only add that your continued & particular advices consistent with that honour by which you are more strongly bound than you are by even Duty to a Father will oblige me and many distant Friends

Adieu my Dear Son

Henry Laurens,

Colonel John Laurens.

*Endorsed:* H. L. to J. L—  
York Town 16<sup>th</sup> Octo 1777.

[3.]

*Addressed:* The honble Henry Laurens Esq'.  
fav<sup>d</sup> by York  
Colonel Morgan

---

Head Quarters 6<sup>th</sup>. November 1777.

I had the pleasure of writing to you last night by Baron Frey; to whom I gave the same answer upon his application for employment, that I have already given to several Strangers by order of His Excellency—that there are no vacancies of that kind which alone, foreigners of experi-

ence aim at in our service—that setting new comers over the heads of those who had born the heat and burthen of the day would be exceedingly unpopular and occasion great discontents in the Army &c—all this was express'd with that politeness which gives a man to understand that his wishes would be granted if circumstances would permit, and makes the Refusal of his offer'd services fall as light as possible—The Baron in reply hinted that his views were not so high as those of many Frenchmen who had seen less of military Duty, and that he would be glad to serve as Volunteer if the dearness of living were not too great for his Finances—he said he had been ten Years in the service of the Emperor—and two years and a half in that of France, during the War in Poland—his Rank was that of first Lieutenant—The General after answering as above told him that if he was inclined to apply in person to Congress he would return him the Letter which he had brought from Doctor Franklin, and that he might make what use of it he thought proper—from the appearance of the Baron I think he would be of service as a Captain if he could speak American, we want good officers of that rank more than any Army that ever existed—a few men of experience and proper military pride in that grade might by their example produce great Reformation—the misfortune with us is that our Officers of Platoons besides their want of knowledge are many of them too despicable to admit of any acquaintance between them and their superior Officers—

This morning we have heard a few Guns below, which are signs of Life, and lead us to hope that our Forts are Still in the proper hands—the continued Rain will increase the inconvenience of the Enemys situation on Province Island—If James can purchase a broad Green Ribband to serve as the Ensign of my Office, and will keep an account of what he lays out for me in this way I shall be obliged to him—my old sash rather disfigur'd by the heavy Rain which half drown'd us on our march to the Yellow Springs, (and which by the bye spoilt me a waistcoat and breeches of white Cloth and my uniform Coat, clouding them with

the dye wash'd out of my hat) served me as a sling in our retreat from German Town, and was render'd unfit for farther service—This will be delivered to you by Colonel Morgan with whom I renew'd my acquaintance yesterday. he informs me that he sets out this morning for York, and as I am happy to embrace every opportunity of presenting my Love—I began a Letter with any subject that offer'd itself that I might have the pleasure at the end of repeating that I am ever your most affectionate

John Laurens

I am just informed that yesterday morning at eleven O'Clock one thousand British Grenadiers and an equal number of Light Infantry—besides a thousand Hessians march'd from Philadelphia with an intention to attack Fort Mifflin—there was a firing heard last night which makes it probable that the Attack took place—it requires the utmost exertion of Philosophy to wait the Event with calmness of mind—

*Endorsed:* Jn<sup>o</sup>. Laurens

6 Nov 1777

Rec<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>—

[4.]

York Town 23 Novem 1777.

My Dear Son—

Waiting for the Clerks of Secretary's has detained an Express which would otherwise have been dispatched last Night—the blameful delay, afforded me however, a prospect of leisure for writing a little deliberately to you—this was soon closed by a General Fermoy who engrossed two hours of the Evening in order to present me with business which properly conducted could not have occupied those minutes—the remainder was stole from me I declare to you very honestly by a parcel of clever Scots in this House who would not allow me at so late an hour to go to the writing Table, & forced me to stay & hear their pretty

songs—the Jades—this cost me an hour of Candle before day Light in order to dispatch a Messenger with a pointed enquiry whether the Convention of Saratoga has been kept perfectly whole on the part of L<sup>t</sup>- Gen Burgoyne—an affair which I would not have talked of as from me although 'tis as common as any other topic. I hope there will be a pair of Boots prepared for you some day this Week & if I can get no other sort I'll send you woolen Gloves—I intend a few Camp Shirts for you from a peice of Linen which I brought from Carolina—I must write to that Country for a supply of many articles & send a Waggon to bring them—I have in sight your last Letter of the 18<sup>th</sup>,<sup>6</sup> you will one of these days give me as many anecdotes as well as the best general Account you can, of the whole River proceedings from—to the evacuating Fort Mifflin—

We are anxious to know the measures pursued by the Enemy after that event—with some difficulty to the Marquis's friend Mons<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup>- Colomba is gratified with Commission to be Captain

Baron Frey will return to Camp & probably offer himself as a Volunteer. Congress refuses to employ him or any more of the adventurers from France I should think Commissions as high as Captain to such as had seen service & good Company & whose English is tolerable might be granted—& work some reform in that Line—The Baron has emptied his purse & plainly intimates a reliance on me to replenish it—these unfortunate folks have hitherto been only consumers of my time—there's now an appearance of consumpt of Money to keep some of them from deep distress, what can one do?—& yet how can one alone do all?

Adieu.

Colonel John Laurens

Henry Laurens,

*Endorsed by John Laurens: 23<sup>d</sup> Novem 1777.*

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens: H. L- to J. L-*

*York town 23<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>: 1777-*

<sup>6</sup> It is printed in *The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens* (Simms), pp. 78-80.

[5.]

*Addressed:* Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Colonel John Laurens  
at Head Quarters  
Valley forge Camp

favoured by  
Mons<sup>r</sup> le Cheval<sup>r</sup>. Lanuville—

---

York Town 14<sup>th</sup>. Jan<sup>y</sup>.

1778

My Dear Son

This will be delivered to you by Mons<sup>r</sup> le Chevalier Lanuville a Gentleman who at a very great expence is come to offer his service in our Army, you will learn from himself in a very few words, his pretensions & expectations & in further conversation I believe you will find him to be a Man of great Military talents—

He anxiously wishes for a Yes or a No—to his applications to Congress, this is his own Language—but as he had determined to go to Camp, where the Committee of conference to whom all power for the present is given, it was judged best to defer an answer until their return—if you can with propriety—introduce him to some of those Gentleman—I know you will shew him every civility that circumstances will admit of—tell me your thoughts on our determination to suspend the embarkation of Mr- Burgoyne—I am not answerable for nor do I claim the merit of, the manner in which the thing is ushered into the World, 'tis plain & simple not free from exceptions I know—all *that* was done while I sat in the Clair & is mere fringe & Law from an infant manufactory—but for the thing itself, the propriety the justice & the sound policy I contended in the Commee of the whole,—so well was I persuaded of the rectitude of the Act, I declared I would rather lose my whole Estate, than hear a majority of dissenting Voices—the grand Resolve passed Nem. Con—

This great determination will have its effect in Europe, in England more especially, whether good or Evil time will inform us—I feel strongly confirmed, that the Act is good . & therefore entertain no alarming apprehensions.

I pray God protect you

Henry Laurens,

You have seen a Letter  
said to be Your General's  
to his Lady published in  
Humphrys's paper is not it in the  
whole or partly spurious?—  
The Express will deliver you a packet con-  
taining a Comb & pomatum—

L<sup>t</sup>. Colonel John Laurens

*The following memorandum was made by John Laurens on the inside of the cover of this letter:*

Inclosed you will receive Copies of Letters in favor of Mess<sup>rs</sup> de la neuville, from the Marechal Merlet and the Marquiss de Boniliet to me, together with a Certificate from Lieutenant Gen<sup>l</sup> Bn de Wurmser—all the knowledge that I have of these officers who are solicitous of being employed in the American Service the eldest on condition of being made Brigadier & the other at any rate, is derived from these Letters, and what I have seen of them during their short stay in Camp—their appearance and manners are such as give me a very favorable opinion of them—

*Endorsed by John Laurens: 14<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>, 1778*

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens: H. L to J L*

York town 14<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1778

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

# RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISH- MENT.

[Continued from the October number.]

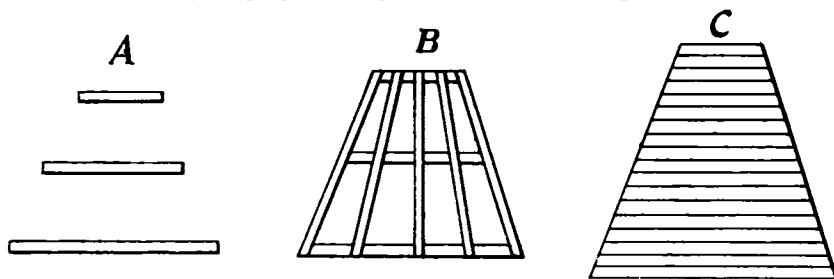
[22.]

[MAJOR DE BRAHM TO MAJOR HARLESTON.]

Addressed:

To  
Major Harleston  
of the 6<sup>th</sup>- S. C. Regm<sup>t</sup>.  
Commanding at  
Fort Moultrie

## DIMENSIONS FOR A PLATFORM.



A. Is the first Foundation of a Platform, for which are required three Joists, the first 8 Feet long, the 2<sup>d</sup>. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ . & the last 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  each by 10 Inches thick—

B. for the second Course, for which are required 5. Joists more all 18 Feet long and 6 by 4, or thereabouts thik. further

C. if the Plancks are a Foot broad, 18 of them, of which the first must be 9 Feet long, the next 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  the next 10, the next 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  the next 11 & so on.

they must be upwards of two Inches thik

Mr. de Brahm presents his Comp<sup>s</sup>. to Maj. Harleston, & sends him this short Information ab<sup>t</sup>. Platforms for want of Time to be more explicit ab<sup>t</sup>. it, but hopes it will be sufficient—Sapienti pauca—

Maj. Harleston will be so good, as to employ the few Negroes left at the Island for his & the garrisons benefit, as he pleases—

Jan. 30, 1780—



[23.]

## [A RETURN OF THE 2D. REGIMENT.]

Monthly Return of the Second Regiment of South Carolina Infantry Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Francis Marion Comm<sup>d</sup>. January 31<sup>st</sup>—1780—

	Officers fit for duty										Non Commissioned					Rank & file.....							Wants to Compl'	Alterations Since Last Return—					Joined			
	Lieut Colonel	Major	Captains	Subalterns	Adjutant	Qr. Master	Pay Master	Surgeon	Mates	Serjt. Major	Qr. M. Sergeant	Fife Major	Drum Major	Serjt. fit for Duty	Serjt. on furlough	Serjt. Sick Absent	Drums & fifes	Fit for Duty	Sick Present	Sick Absent	on Command	on furlough	Total	Serjeants	Drums & fifes	Dead	Deserted	Discharged		Serjts.	Dr & fifes	R & file
Field & Staff																																
Light Infantry																																
Capt Moultry																																
" Mazyek																																
" Proveaux																																
" Mason																																
" Gray																																
" Roux																																
1 <sup>st</sup> Vacant																																
2 <sup>d</sup> Vacant																																
	1	6	4							1	1	1	1	116	3	18	110	32	35	37	11	225	8	450	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vacant																																
Sick Present																																

# Absent Officers

Names	from When	By whose Leave	Place where	Time of Absence	Reasons
Capt Moultrie	7th Decr.	Lt. Colo Marion	Chas. Town	20 Days	on Duty
" Mazyck	8th do	do	do	do	do
" Mason	7th do	do	do	15	do
" Gray	15 Octr	do	do	do	Sick
" Roux	9th do	do	do	do	Wounded
Lieut. Martin	4th Novr	do	Country	do	P: W: on Parole
" Kolb	8th Decr.	Colo Marion	Chas. Town	15 Days	do
" Legire	12th Decm	do	Country	do	Sick

Dates of Commissions—	
Lieut. Colo. Francis Marion	Sept. 16.....1776
Major John Vanderhorst	Oct. 9.....1779
Capt. Thomas Moultrie	October 2d. 1776
" Daniel Mazyck	May 6th.....1777
" Adrien Proveaux	April 27th.....1778
" Richard Mason	Novr. 25th.....1778
" Peter Gray	Decemr- 20.....1778
" Albert Roux...	August 4th. 1779
Lieut. John Martin	.....
" Peter Fossine	July 18th. 1778
" Josiah Kolb	July 15th. 1778
" George Ogier...	August 4th. 1779
" James Legare	Octr- 9th.....1779

From the 5th & 6th } Captains Geo Warley Decr 26. 1777

Regt. added to the } Thomas Shubrick

2d. } Lieut's — Danl Langford

John Friers-n

Geo. Evans

Resigned

Capt- Rich d Baker.....Capt Thos. Hall

Lt William Capers.....Lt Alexr. Petrie

Pay Master Henry Gray

Surgeon Jeremiah Theus August 2d. 1777

Surgeon Mate Silvester Springer June 27th. 1778

Officers who have joined the Second Regiment under the late Regulation in February 1780—

of the 5 <sup>th</sup>	{	Captain Thomas Shubrick..Commission bearing Date
—	{	Lieutenants George Evans John Frierson
6 <sup>th</sup> ..	{	Captain George Warley Lieutenant Daniel Langford

[24.]

[WILLIAM MASSEY TO COMMANDANT AT HADDRELL'S POINT.]

*Addressed: To*

The Commandant  
at  
Haddrell's Point

---

Sir—It is General Lincoln's desire that all the Troops at Haddrell's Point & Fort Moultrie be forthwith muster'd—you will please therefore to give out in Orders that three Muster Rolls of each Company of every Regiment be made out ready by Tuesday the 15<sup>th</sup> Febr'y- next when the Troops will be muster'd, and to the end, that no time may be lost, in making my returns of the said Muster I request to direct that the Rolls be sworn to before the Commandant immediately after the Muster is taken—

Sir,  
Your most hble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
W<sup>m</sup> Massey D. M. G.

Charles Town  
1 [break] Feb 1780-

*Endorsed: Orders by Major Harleston*  
That 3 Muster Rolls of each  
[Rest undecipherable.]

[25.]

[JOSIAH DUPONT TO LT.-COL. WILLIAM HENDERSON.]

*Addressed:* Col<sup>l</sup>- Henderson

---

23 Feb<sup>r</sup>- 1780-

Sir/

M<sup>r</sup> Davice Calls on me for Beef for the publick wh  
[break] am Ready to furnish, at Same time Shall be oblige  
to you to See me Satisfyed for s<sup>d</sup> Beef, I laid my Book be-  
fore M<sup>r</sup> Davice that he m [break] assure you of the price  
which I have obtained for my Beef which are [break] for  
the fore Qu<sup>rs</sup>- & 65/ for the Hinds—I am sir Y<sup>r</sup> H [break]  
Josiah Dupont

[26.]

[FRANCIS COBIA TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Rec<sup>d</sup> March 22<sup>th</sup> 1780 of Mager Isaac Harlston twenty  
head of oxen & seaven head of steers for the use of the  
Publick  
Fran<sup>s</sup> Cobia

[27.]

[RUM, SUGAR AND COFFEE REPORT OF THE 2D REGT.]

An Account of Rum Shugar & Coffe Deliverd the Officers  
of 2<sup>d</sup> Regt. at Sheldon—

1779			Rum	Shugar	Coffee
17 Novr-	Colo.	Marion .....	3¼	15	10
		Moultrie .....	3¼	15	10
	Captn.	Mazyck .....	1	9	3
		Hall Del'd. Capt'n Mason.....	2½		
		Dunbar .....	4	9	3
		Baker .....	1		
		Proveaux .....	13	40	25
		Mason .....	2½	9	3
	Lt	Capers .....	14		
		Foissin, Deliv'd. Lt. Kolb.....	3	24	3
		Kolb .....	4	9	3
		Ogier .....	15½	30	6
		Lagare .....	2	9	3
		Rogers .....	4	9	3
	Dr	Theus .....	4	41	11
		Springer S. M .....	2	41	11
1780- 2d Feby:	Captn.	Moultrie .....	3½		
	Col	Marion .....	5		
	Captn.	Proveaux .....	4		
	Lt	Foissin .....	2		
	Lt	Ogier .....	1		
	Lt	Foissin .....	1½	5	
		Ogier .....	1½		
		Silv. Springer .....	1		
1 March,	Colo	Marion .....	2¾	6	2
	Captn	Moultrie... } at Bacon Bridge	2¾	6	2
		Preveaux... }	2¾	6	2
	Lt	Lagare..... }	1		
		Ogier..... }	1		
	Colo.	Marion .....	6½		
21 March	Captn	Proveaux .....	6½		
	Rum Shugar & Coffee Del'd the 2d Regt Brought Over }		119¾	255	
			Rum	Shugar	Coffee
	Majr.	Vanderhorst .....	16		
	Captn	Moultrie... }	4		
	Lt	Lagare..... }	5		
	Lt	Foissin..... }	10	15	5
	Captn	Baker..... }	7	30	
	Brought over		161¾	45	*
	Total		161*	*	*
	Captn.	Mazyck .....		2	22
	Lt	Evance .....	4	5	
	Colo.	Marion .....	3	5	
31st.	Lt.	Ogier, order on Capt'n Mar-	3		
		tin & Lagare Deliver-			
		ed him..... }	1	*	16
31st	Majr.	Vanderhorst at Sheldon .....	*	10	*
			*	*	*
	Lt	Hart Del'd Newton is pr. V. ordr. ....			
	Colo.	Marion .....			

\* Figures undecipherable.

[To be continued in next number of this magazine.]

## **SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.**

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell  
Street, W. C. London (including "Gleanings" by Mr.  
H. F. Waters, not before printed.)

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. V.]

Anne King late of South Carolina in America, widow, deceased. Amistration 13 March 1739/40 to her sister Joanna wife of William Cripps. Admon Act Book, 1740.

Thomas Elder of Petworth, county Sussex. Will 18 October 1774; proved 22 July 1776. My body to be buried near late wife at Petworth. To niece Mrs. Mary Towers, widow, late the wife of Mr. William Towers of Petworth mercer, deceased, my lands etc. namely all that my mesuage in parishes of Wiston and Ashington cum Brunton in Sussex in occupation of Stephen Loveland which came to me by my late wife and also my Little Manor called Sutton Hall in Sutton formerly in occupation of Richard Jay and since of John Heather and Joseph Lovell and my other lands in Sutton in occupation of James Foard and since of Henry Foard, to my said niece conditionally, whereas the dwelling house and gardens etc, in Pound Street in Petworth were given me by my late most noble master Charles Duke of Somerset and are now adjoining to part of the gardens late of the said duke and now of the Right Honorable George Earl of Egremont, I desire the same to be sold for the use of the said Earl and whereas my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Dee widow, has for years lived with me, I will she continue in the said house, Gardens, etc. or if removal desired by either party said Mary Towers of her share to pay to Mrs. Dee £300, or if Mrs. Dee die before, then £300 to her three daughters, Sibylla Dee and Mrs. Elizabeth Dee of Parish of Covent Garden in Liberty of Westminster and Mrs.

Eleanora Gill widow of Mr. John Gill late of Exchange Alley, London. To sister Elizabeth Dee and Niece Mary Towers Goods, Pictures, Plate etc. in house in Pound Street, Petworth, but if sister die, her half to Mrs. Mary Towers sisters, Miss Sybylla Dee and Mrs. Elizabeth Dee, and if any sale or auction nephew Mr. Francis Towers son of said Mrs. Mary Towers to have my Books except what his mother and grandmother desire. To Mrs. Ann Crowter of Greenwich whose maiden name was Elder £100 and to her son Mr. Thomas Pollet and his children 20 guineas and to children and grandchildren of said Ann Crowter son and daughter of Mr. William Pollet deceased £100 and to their mother Mrs. Phillis Pollet widow 20 guineas. To my cousin Mary Elder daughter of my cousin David Elder deceased who is lame and infirm £250 and till paid the allowance of 12 guineas per annum, I now pay her to be continued. To my cousin Weedon Elder 20 guineas. To Elizabeth daughter of before mentioned cousin Thomas Elder and sister of said Weedon Elder now or late wife of Addis £100 etc. To William and Thomas Elder sons of Thomas Elder and grandsons of aforesaid Thomas Elder deceased and their sister Jane now or late wife of Rev. Mr. Gordon Clerk £100 each and to their mother now or late wife of Lieutenant Alexander Gordon of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich 20 guineas. To Henry Williams of Upper Berwick Street in the Parish of St. James in Liberty of Westminster, Middlesex, and Robert Holmes of Petworth, Sussex, Gentleman, my messuage in the Strand near Charing Cross parish of St. Martins in the Fields in occupation of Mr. Thomas Noble, in trust to sell and pay one third of money to cousin Mrs. Ann Crowter widow before-mentioned and her son Mr. Thomas Pollet and her two grandchildren son and daughter of Mr. William Pollet deceased, one third to cousin Weedon Elder and his children and other third to cousin William and Thomas Elder sons of cousin Thomas Elder deceased and their sister Mrs. Isaac Gordon wife of Rev. Alexander Gordon Clerk before-mentioned. "And whereas the said Messuage or Tenement

in the Strand near Charing Cross before mentioned in new adjoining to part of the walls of the Mansion House called Northumberland House belonging to the Most Noble the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, my will and desire is that the said Duke and Duchess may be informed of the intended sale of the same land in Case they shall think it may be of convenience or of use to them that the said messuage or tenement shall be sold to them or for their use at a fair and reasonable price, preferable to any other purchaser." To executors my chambers in Hare Court in the Inner Temple to sell and to nominate a proper person to take administrations for the Honorable secretary of the Inner Temple deceased, and profitts in thirds as above etc. To nephew Thomas Towers, my Books in Chambers not before given etc. To executors messuage called "Ingrams" in Wisborough Green, Sussex, to be sold and money to said Thomas Towers etc. To two nieces Mrs. Sybylla Dee and Mrs. Elizabeth Dee of parish of Covent Garden in the Liberty of Westminster, Middlesex, messuage in Petworth aforesaid late in occupation of Rev. Mr. Thomas Newhouse, Clerk, and Mr. Edward Fearn which formerly belonged to family of my late wife. To cousins Mr. John Atlee of Windsor and his sister Sarah wife of ——— £100 each. To sister Elizabeth Dee, widow, £200 and Ballance of Household expenses etc. To niece Mrs. Mary Towers and her son Mr. Thomas Towers and my two nieces Mrs. Sibylla Dee and Mrs. Elizabeth Dee £100 each, etc. To my niece Mrs. Eleanor Gill widow and relict of Mr. John Gill of Exchange Alley, Salter £100 and to his son John Gill £100. If Bank of England stocks fall, abatements to be made of legacies of £100 and over etc. To Mr. Thomas Towers aforesaid the money lent for a Turnpike Road from Millford, Surrey, to Petworth, Sussex, and to Durston Hill etc. Executors: Niece Mrs. Mary Towers, Mr. Henry Williams of Upper Berwick Street near Golden Square and Mr. Robert Holmes of Petworth, and to each £50, to be paid to Mr. Williams in case he can not act, as have heard he is in an uncertain state of health etc. To said Mr.



Henry Williams and Mr. Robert Holmes, Mr. Thomas Blakely of St. James Place, London, Mr. Richard Maillard of Mark Lane, London, Merchant, and Mr. Thomas Maillard his son and John Hollis of Lodsworth, Sussex, 5 guineas each for rings. To Mr. John Long of Petworth £40. To Mr. Thomas Blakeley 20 guineas. To Anthony Fairbeard of Lodsworth, Sussex, Mr. William Mills the elder of Petworth and Mr. Joseph Bigg one of the Officers of the Inner Temple 5 guineas each. Any directions on paper or papers signed by me to be observed. To servant Thomas Pearson £100. To two maid servants £5 each. To Robert Luff who looks after my Garden £5. To Edward Putler, Barber, £5. To poor of Petworth £20, part in bread, part in money, Servants not to be dismissed for a month, and provisions liquors etc. for sister Mrs. Elizabeth Dee. To servant Thomas Pearson £100 for diligent attendance in my long sickness and also apparell etc. To the three watchers 40s each. Rest to sister Mrs. Elizabeth Dee and her daughters Mrs. Sibylla Dee and Mary Dee. Witnesses: Edward Fearne, John Allen, John Taylor. Codicil 12 July 1774. To cousin Mr. Weedon Elder of Greenwich my old golde watch. To his son Mr. Thomas Elder of ditto a five guinea piece of gold. To my cousin Thomas Elder, son of my late cousin Thomas Elder deceased, who is or lately was abroad practising as a Surgeon at Charles Town, South Carolina or in some other of the American colonies ditto. To my cousin Mrs. Anne Crowter of Greenwich, widow, whose maiden name was Elder two small silver waiters of a Rounded or Octangular Shape and a large Silver soup spoon and ladle. To sister Mrs. Elizabeth Dee a Hoop Ring set round with Diamonds that was my late wife's and a pair of small silver candle-sticks, snuffers and snuff pan. To niece Mrs. Mary Towers an old fashioned Silver Cup and Cover, three old Silver Castors and two old Silver Salvers that were late wife's. To Niece Mrs. Sibylla Dee a Silver Coffee Pot which was a legacy of my late wife from her cousin Mrs. Sybylla Dickenson. To my niece Mrs. Elizabeth Dee a Silver Tankard. To niece Mrs.

Eleanora Gil of Exchange Alley a Shagree Case with a Silver Knife and Spoon with Cyphers of late wife and Guilt with Gold. Second codicil 18 July 1775. To Nephews Thomas Towers pair of Screw Barrel Pistols which I used to ride with and a Gilt Medal. To nephew Mr. John Gill a Shagree case with small Instruments and a Guilt Medal. Third codicil 3 July 1775 To sister Mrs. Elizabeth Dee and her four daughters some little stone and Fancy Rings. To Mr. Thomas Towers Remainder of some Gilt and Crystal Sleeve Buttons for shirts set in Gold with some Hair of my late wife in Cypher. Fourth codicil 31 July 1775. If any Relatives of name of Elder desire late Father and Mother's pictures at Petworth or any Seals of coats of Arms, executors to let them have them etc. Fifth codicil 26 August 1775. To nephew Mr. Thomas Towers such canes and Walking Sticks and Swords among my Boots in the Temple carried from my chambers to Mr. Struts Warehouse, London, but not any furniture. 10 June 1776 Affidavit of John Long of Petworth, Sussex, Gentleman and Thomas Pearson ditto, witnesses. Proved 22 July 1776. Administration 23 August 1817 to William Milford Esq. executor of will of Sybylla Dee sole surviving legatee at her deceased, three executors being deceased.

Bellas, 309.

William Blake, citizen of the United States of America, but now Sunbury Place in the County of Middlesex. Will 18 March 1802; proved 15 July 1803. To beloved wife Ann Baker [sic] £500 also all plate for life then to my son Joseph Blake. To said wife Ann Blake and Edgell Wyatt son of Richard Wyatt Esq. of Milton Place Surrey my mansion house called Sunbury Place County Middlesex and adjoining lands bought from Mr. St. Quintin and Mrs. Richardson and Sir John Musgrave in trust to sell same and invest in public funds &c. To wife for life £1500 yearly being Interest on £36,500 in 3 per cents consolidated annuities and £13,500 in 3 per cent reduced annuities and 20 shares in the bank of the United States of America now in possession of Messrs. Hoare Bros. in Fleet Street and at

desire of wife said capital to said Edgell Wyatt Esq. and Charles Hoare Esq. Banker in Fleet Street to pay to my Grandson William Blake £100 and to Grandson Joseph Blake £20,000 to Granddaughter Ann Blake £5,000 to Grandson Robert Blake £5000 all children of son Joseph Blake. Rest of capital to my said sons Joseph Blake and Daniel Blake if living if said sons die without issue then to my said daughter Ann Blake £1600 and also £300 out of lands in Carolina in America given to son Joseph Blake and £200 per annum for life chargeable on lands and slaves given to son Daniel Blake. To son Joseph Blake all lands in South Carolina in America purchased of Thomas Middleton Esq adjoining lands of Mrs. Middleton and Henry Middleton Esq. with the negroes and all slaves thereupon and their issue and wherever besides situated all for his life then to his children at their ages of 21 subject to payment of £300 per annum to daughter Ann Blake also to son Joseph Blake lands called "Newneton" and "Cypress" in State of South Carolina for life, then to my Grandson William Blake son of said son Joseph Blake. To son Daniel Blake lands in State of South Carolina called "Board House Farm" Savannah Plantation, Hickary Hill, Calf Pin, Crooked Hill other Hurricance Hill, Walnut Hill Pin Hill and Pleasant Hill also lands on Savannah River with negroes and other slaves etc etc. Also to son Daniel lands on Ladys Island in State of South Carolina with negroes etc. To son Joseph Blake and Daniel Blake lands in Charleston Neck called New Market etc. Executrix and Executor and trustees for estate in Great Britain: wife Ann Blake and said Edgell Wyatt. Executors and trustees in South Carolina: sons Joseph Blake and Daniel Blake and Thomas Parker. Witnesses: Julian Rattray, J Simpson, Abraham Tucker. Codicil 3 Dec: 1802. Whereas since making of will have added to stocks in funds in Great Britain £12,000 I give interest of same to wife for life then to son Joseph and revoke £20,000 to Joseph and give £10,000 in place and contingent legacy above. Revoke directions for furniture etc at House at Sunbury Place to be

sold and give same to wife. To daughter Ann Blake my postchaise and Harness. Witnesses Thos. Reed, John Stevens. Proved by widow Ann Blake and Edgell Wyatt Esq. executors for Great Britain.

Marriot, 607.

Edward Lowndes, citizen of the United of America formerly resident in South Carolina Merchant, now living at No 17 Mount Street Westminster. Will 26 June 1801: proved 9 October 1801. To my nephew Thomas Lowndes all my estate in South Carolina for ever. To William Henry Turton Esq Paymaster of the Fortieth Regiment the sum of £500 in 3 per sent Consolidated Annuities of the Bank of England. To each of my executors £50. To John Bold and Charles Banks of Charleston, South Carolina merchants in trust to send to my executors in England, John Manley of Bloomsbury Square, County Middlesex, and John Gorst of Leigh, County Lancaster, Attorney at law, they after paying all debts to invest the same in 3 per cent Consols. The interest to go to my sister Mary Chaddocke Gorst widow of Robert Chaddocke Gorst now living at Layland near Chorley County of Lancaster, after her death to go to her four sons, Edward, John, Septimus, and James Gorst. Executors in United States America: John Bold and Charles Banks. Executors in England: John Manly and John Gorst. Witnesses Ann Harvey, No. 17 Mount Street, Westminster, John Makepeace Attorney, No. 4 Gray's Inn Square, Matthew Dobson same place.

Abercombie, 682.

Archibald Baird of South Carolina Planter. Will 20 January 1777; proved 11 March 1788. To wife Winifred the house where I now live together with the use of one handy-man and two handy-women of my negroes. All the residue of my estate to my son William Archibald consisting of land purchased of Robert Weaver, the Honourable John Colans, and Francis Kinlosh Esq: if I have any more children to be equally divided among them. My wife Winifred Baird to be executrix during her widowhood only. James Gordon, James Cassel and Alexander Irving

to be executors of this my last will and testament. Witnesses Robert Gibb, Alex: Rioch, John Allston, South Carolina Secretary's Office. A true copy from the original examined by William Nesbitt D. Regr. Deposition of James Simpson late Attorney-General for South Carolina. Proved by James Cassell, Winifred Baird having married John Wilson. Calvert, 116.

Elizabeth Doggett of College Hill, London, Spinster. To my friend Alexander Broughton of South Carolina Esq: one gold ring. To my loving sisters Ann Dogett and Mary Lewen one gold ring each. To my brother Benjamin Dogett of parish of Battersea County Surrey, gentleman, all the rest in Great Britain Carolina, America or any part of the World, universal heir and executor. Witnesses Ann Harding, Elizabeth Harding, Elizabeth Browne.

Alexander, 46.

William Hopton of Charles Town, South Carolina. Will 21 December 1785; proved 11 August 1788. To wife Sarah Hopton £1050 sterling. To daughter Mary Christiann Hopton my House and Land, outhouses, etc., 168 King Street let to and inhabited by Mr. Robert Smith. To daughter Sarah House or Tenement on corner of Legare and Lamboll Streets which I bought of George Kinnard now let to and inhabited by Thomas Osborn Esquire. To son John Hopton and Son in Law Robert William Powell each five English Guineas as token of love having given them formerly large Sums of Money. To friend Samuel Legare my share in the Charlestown Library Society till grandson William Hopton Powell arrives of age to be admitted as Member and then with consent of the Society to resign same to him. To John Legare, son of Samuel Legare a quarter acre lot in Anstonbockburgh forty feet front on George Street bounding land of Mr. Robert Daniel and to run back to complete said measure. Rest of estate in South Carolina and Georgia to be appraised by three credible and indifferent men and divided in four parts, one for wife Sarah Hopton, one to daughter Mary Christian Hopton, one for daughter Sarah Hopton, and the fourth

part to daughters Mary Christian Hopton and Sarah Hopton in trust for grand children Mary Beautrise Powell and William Hopton Powell, at 21 etc., etc. Executors: Wife and daughters and friends Nathaniel Russell and Samuel Legare of Charlestown, Merchants. Witnesses: Margaret Young, Edward Prescott (sic), Thomas Coram. South Carolina Charlestown District, 15 September 1786 (11th year of American Independence) Attestation of Margaret Young as to herself and Edward Trescot and Thomas Coram. Signed by Charles Lining, Esquire, Ordinary. True copies 4 November 1786 Ch<sup>s</sup> Lining. State of South Carolina. By Honorable Thomas Gadston, Esquire, Senior Member of Privy Council and Chief Magistrate during absence of his Excellency William Moultrie, Esquire, from the Seat of Government. Certificate of Charles Lining as Ordinary for Charlestown District. Under great Seal of the State in City of Charlestown 15 November 1786 and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America the eleventh By his Excellency's command. John Vanderhorst Secretary. Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by John Hopton attorney for daughters Mary Christian Hopton and Sarah Hopton and Nathaniel Russell and Samuel Legare executors. to administer for them as well as for Sarah Hopton relict the other executor.

Calvert, 401.

## HUGH HEXT AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

HUGH HEXT, the ancestor of many distinguished South Carolinians, came, with his family, to the Province of Carolina from Dorsetshire, England, about 1686.<sup>1</sup> The early records of the Province show that he was one of the ap-

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<sup>1</sup> On June 16, 1747, Thomas Sacheverell, of Colleton County, planter, and Martha Bee, widow, aged sixty-six years and upwards, of Berkeley County, appeared before Thomas Lamboll, J. P. for Berkeley County, and Mrs. Bee deposed that she knew the said Thomas Sacheverell to be the eldest son and heir of his late father, Thomas Sacheverell, planter, deceased, by Mary, his wife; that the said Thomas Sacheverell, the father, whom she had known from the time of his birth "whereat she was personally present", was the only surviving son and heir of Thomas Sacheverell, grandfather of the present Thomas Sacheverell, also late of the Province, deceased, who was by trade a mason, and personally known to her; that she had seen and still remembered his father, Mr. Sacheverell (whose Christian name she could not remember, but believed it also to have been Thomas), great grandfather of the present Thomas, almost from her first arrival in the Province from England "about a Year after the Death of King Charles the Second" and that he died soon after deponent's arrival in the Province and that she saw him "when he lay a Dying"; that she neither knew or ever heard of any other son or child of the said Mr. Sacheverell, the great grandfather, besides the said Thomas, the grandfather, and that she remembered the two wives of the latter, the first of which he brought with him to the Province and by whom he had a son, John, who died in minority, unmarried, and the second of which, Mary Fry, whom he married in the Province, survived him, the said grandfather, who died about 1701, a fortnight or thereabouts (to the best of her remembrance) after the birth of said Thomas Sacheverell, the father of the present Thomas; that her (deponent's) first husband was William Bower, long since deceased, and that he had often told her that he came over to Carolina in the same ship with Mr. Sacheverell, the great grandfather of the present Thomas, "from a Place called Iwerin in Dorsetshire, in England, the Year before King Charles the Seconds Death" and that she had heard her said husband, William Bower, "and also her Father the said Hugh Hext decd. (who also came to this Pro-

praisers of the estate of Joseph Ellicott, June 21, 1697<sup>2</sup>; that he was a witness to the will of John Seabrook, April 15, 1706<sup>3</sup>; that he was elected a member of the Commons House of Assembly of the Province in 1706<sup>4</sup>, but refused to qualify, and that he was one of the commissioners appointed under the "Church Acts" of November 4, 1704, and November 30, 1706.<sup>5</sup>

His surviving children were:

1. I. Alexander Hext, who died without issue about 1741.<sup>6</sup>
2. II. Edward Hext, who died without issue, February 17, 1742.<sup>7</sup>

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vince from Dorsetshire aforesaid) say that they Believed the aforesaid Mr. Sacheverel the Great Grand Father, and his Son the said Thomas Sacheverel the Grandfather (abovementioned) were Related to the Famous Doctr. Henry Sacheverel of Great Britain." (Probate Court Records, Charleston County., Book 1746-49, pp. 171-172.)

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, Book I., p. 297.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, Book 1711-18, p. 36.

<sup>4</sup> *A Sketch of the History of South Carolina* (Rivers), p. 227.

<sup>5</sup> *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Cooper), Vol. II., pp. 241 and 288; *The History of Carolina* (Oldmixon), p. 433 of *Historical Collections of South Carolina* (Carroll), Vol. II.

<sup>6</sup> Will of Alexander Hext, of John's Island, Colleton County, Province of South Carolina, planter, made July 16, 1736, and proved June 6, 1741, gave friends, Samuel Jones, of the County aforesaid, planter, Benjamin d'Harriette, Othniel Beale and Charles Pinckney all of his estate on John's Island, on Cacaw Swamp in St. Paul's Parish and at the head of Deer Creek on the south side of Ashepoo River in St. Bartholomew's Parish, his lot and brick house in Charles Town on Tradd Street and his slaves and all other property in trust for John and Richard Seabrook, sons of Mrs. Mary Seabrook, Sarah Greene, wife of Daniel Greene, Jr., of Charles Town, and eldest daughter of said Mrs. Mary Seabrook, Mary Seabrook, second daughter, Elizabeth Seabrook, third daughter, Susannah Seabrook, fourth daughter, said Mrs. Mary Seabrook, nephew, Robert Godfrey, niece, Mary Godfrey, nephew, Alexander Hext, and appointed said Jones, d'Harriette, Beale and Pinckney, executors. Witnesses: George Lea, Adam Beauchamp and William Lea. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1740-47, pp. 34-39.)

<sup>7</sup> "On Wednesday last died of an Apoplectick Fit, Mr. *Edward Hext*, a wealthy Gentleman of this Town, of a truly amiable Character, whose Death is much lamented by all his Friends and Acquaintances."—Sup-



- 3 III. Francis Hext.
- 4 IV. David Hext.
- 5 V. Thomas Hext.
- 6 VI. Amias Hext.
- 7 VII. Hugh Hext.
- 8 VIII. Amelia Hext, who *m.* ——— Godfrey.
- 9 IX. Katherine Hext, who *m.* ——— Still.
- 10 X. Martha Hext, who *m.* William Bower, and,  
after his death, John Bee.

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plement to *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, February 20, 1742. Register of St. Philip's Parish.

Will of Edward Hext. of Charles Town, in the Province of South Carolina, Gent., made October 6, 1739, and proved before Lieutenant-Governor Bull, February 22, 1741, gave the Vestry of St. Philip's Parish £1000. currency to be invested for the benefit of such poor people of the parish as should not be upon the parish; gave his executors £1500. currency in trust to be invested for the use and maintenance of his niece, Sarah Rutledge, without the control of her husband, during her life, to go at her death to her surviving children, but in default of such children, to the children of his "kinsman John Hext", of this Province; gave Hugh Hext, son of the said John, when twenty-one, the house and so much of the ground where testator then lived on the Bay as belonged to the house, as divided from the brick house and ground fronting Union Street, but in case said Hugh die without issue or in infancy then the said property to go to the son of testator's brother, Thomas Hext; gave brother, Thomas Hext, the brick house wherein Mr. Withers then dwelled, fronting Union Street; gave Hugh and Amias Hext, sons of his brother, Amias Hext, his upper tract of land of 640 acres on St. Helena Island; gave the several children that should happen to be alive of his "kinsman Philip Hext, of Froome in Somersetshire Great Britain; The Father of Thomas Hext whom I brought with me to this Province but lately deceased", his plantation at Pon Pon containing 800 acres, together with the slaves and appurtenances thereon; directed his executors to sell the remainder of his estate and with the proceeds discharge all the legacies thereafter in his will given; gave each of his "four Brothers Francis, Alexander, David and Thomas Hext" £100. currency and a like sum to his "Sister Martha Bee"; gave "Sister Bee's Son William Bower," £1000. currency and to her two daughters, Mary Bryan and Tabitha Peter, £1000 currency each; gave the executors of his kinsman, Paul Hamilton, deceased, £4,300. currency for the use of Paul, Martha, John and Archibald Hamilton, children of the said Paul Hamilton; gave kinswoman, Mary Bryan, or, in case she should prede-

FRANCIS HEXT [Hugh<sup>1</sup>] married Sarah ———, and died about 1746.\*

cease him, her children by her late husband, John Williamson, £1000. currency for each of said children that should survive him; gave his executors in trust for such children of his kinswoman, Tabitha Peter, as should survive him £500. apiece and £500. additional for Abraham Edings, one of the said Children, if he should survive testator; gave executors in trust for each child of his sister, Melior Godfrey, as should survive him, £500. currency; gave executors in trust for each child of his kinsman, John Hext, of South Carolina, that should survive testator, £1000. currency; directed that £1000. currency be put out at interest yearly and the income therefrom be given for the remainder of his life to testator's kinsman, John Hext, and after his death the principal be given to such child or children of the said John as should survive him; gave Hugh and Amias Hext, sons of his late brother, Amias Hext, deceased, £1000. currency each, and to their sister, Mary, £500.; gave brother, Francis Hext, £2000., to go in case said Francis should predecease testator, to testator's executors in trust for the benefit of such child or children of said Francis as should survive testator; gave brother, David Hext, £1000. currency, to go, in case said David predecease testator, to such child or children of said David as should survive testator; gave brother, Thomas Hext, £1000. currency upon the same conditions; gave kinswoman, Elizabeth Etheridge, of Great Britain, daughter of his deceased kinswoman, Ann Etheridge, alias Prioleau, if she be found and make a legal demand therefor within four years after testator's death, £3000.; gave Katharine, Philip, Elizabeth and Hannah, the four children of his deceased sister, Katharine Still, in Great Britain, £50. sterling each; appointed brothers, David and Thomas Hext, and four kinsmen, John Bee, Jr., Jonathan Bryan, Philip Prioleau and John McCall, of South Carolina, executors. Witnesses: Thomas Boulton, James Withers, Samuel Prioleau, Jr., and Thomas Lamboll. In a codicil made April 2, 1740, he recited that his kinswoman, Elizabeth Etheridge, had since the making of his will, arrived in the Province and was then living with him, and increased her legacy from £3000. to £6000. and five slaves, with privilege of living in his house in Charles Town during her life. (P. C. R. C. Co., Book 1740-47. pp. 69-77.)

\* Will of Francis Hext, of John's Island, St. John's Parish, Colleton County, made September 17, 1745, and proved, by dedimus, before John Champneys, May 13, 1746, gave son, William Hext, 250 acres on John's Island, commonly called the Indian Graves, and ten slaves;

## Issue:

- II I. Francis Hext, who *m.* Elizabeth Stanyarne, and died about 1746.\* (Issue.)

gave son, David Hext, the plantation upon which testator then lived, containing 275 acres on Stono River, reserving a life interest for his wife; gave his sons, Alexander and William, a tract of 89 acres on John's Island, in the great swamp joining Mr. Stanyarne's land, to be equally divided between them, William to have the part next to Mr. Stanyarne's Hickory Hill plantation; confirmed to son, Francis, a previous deed of gift and added £10. currency; gave daughter, Sarah Hext, nine slaves and some furniture, to be delivered at eighteen or marriage; directed that his son, "David be brought up under the care of his mother & be put to school at her discretion," and that Sarah live with her mother; gave wife, Sarah, and son, David, the remainder of his slaves, to be equally divided between them when David should reach the age of nineteen or marry; gave all cattle, not otherwise given, to his wife and sons, Alexander, William and David, and daughter, Sarah, to be equally divided between them; appointed wife, Sarah, executrix, and sons, Francis and Alexander, and friend William Butler, executors. Witnesses: John Carter, Joseph Waight and Matthew Smallwood. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1740-47, pp. 317-318.)

Will of Sarah Hext, of St. John's Parish, widow, made November 26, 1754, and proved April 4, 1755, appointed friends, William Gibbes and Joseph Elliott, executors; gave son, Alexander, £10. currency; gave granddaughter, Elizabeth Hext, when eighteen or married, £100. currency; gave a like sum to grandson, Francis Hext, when eighteen; gave granddaughters, Sarah and Mary Buchanan, £100. currency each when eighteen or married; gave niece, Sarah Shingleton, £50. currency when eighteen or married; gave daughter, Jane Hext, a black velvet mantelet; gave son, David Hext, all of her estate not otherwise given. Witnesses: John Gibbes, Jr., and John Buchanan. (P. C. R., Book 1752-56, pp. 332-333.)

\* Will of Francis Hext, of Colleton County, planter, made June 9, 1746, and proved before the Governor, September 12, 1746, gave wife, Elizabeth, one half of all of his personal estate and the use for life of the tract of 382 acres of land, and the dwelling thereon, bought of Mr. Durant; gave daughter, Elizabeth Hext, the other half of his personal estate when twenty-one or married, a tract of 382 acres of land which had been given to him by his father, and; after the death of her mother, the tract of 382 acres given to her said mother for life, but providing, in case of her death before twenty-one or without issue, that it should all go to testator's brothers and sister, Alexander, William, David and Sarah Hext; appointed brothers, Alexander and William Hext, and father-in-law, John Stanyarne, executors, and

- 12 II. Alexander Hext, who *m.*, December 15, 1743,\*  
Jane Weaver, and died about 1769.†
- 13 III. William Hext, who *m.* Mary ———, and died  
about 1754.<sup>10</sup>
- 14 IV. David Hext.
- 15 V. Sarah Hext, who *m.* ——— Buchanan.

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wife executrix. Witnesses: Joseph Coke, William Spencer, Jr., and Mary Mowbray. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1740-47, pp. 338-339.)

\*Register of St. Philip's Parish.

†Will of Alexander Hext, of Charles Town, planter, made September 16, 1769, and proved before Lieut-Gov. Bull, December 22, 1770, gave wife, Jane Hext, 700 acres of land on the eastern branch of Salkehatchie River swamp, which had been given to her by her father, Thomas Weaver, deceased, and a negro, a riding chair and two horses; gave remainder of estate to wife and daughter, Jane Elizabeth, to be equally divided between them, but, in case of their dying, the estate to go to brother, David Hext, and sister Sarah Buchanan, and Thomas Weaver and George Coats; directed that in case of his wife's death his daughter should be brought up under the care of Mrs. Elizabeth Saxby; gave brother, David Hext, the gun that was their father's; directed that his niece, Sarah Buchanan, should live with his wife; appointed wife executrix and George Saxby, of Charles Town, and Paul Hamilton, planter, executors. Witnesses: Robert Hogg, John Wilkie and Henry Videau. Jane Wilkie, formerly Jane Hext, qualified December 22, 1770. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1761-77, pp. 558-559.)

<sup>10</sup> Will of William Hext, of John's Island, Colleton County, planter, made April 24, 1752, and recorded May 24, 1754, gave wife, Mary, seventeen negroes, two riding horses, his whole stock of cattle, sheep and hogs and his canoe, together with the tract of land whereon he then lived, with his household goods and furniture and his carbine and silver watch, but in case of her death without heirs, the said property to go to his mother, Sarah Hext, his "two brothers", Alexander and David Hext, and sister, Sarah Buchanan; gave brother, Alexander, his saddle holsters and pistols; appointed friend, Edward Fenwick, executor, and wife executrix. Witnesses: Benj. Walls, Sarah Stanyarne and Anna Phipps. In a postscript he gave his wife two new suits of clothes and all of his linen. Witnesses: John Williams, Alexander and David Hext. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1752-56, pp. 189-190.)

See vol. 21  
 dau John Hamilton Esq  
 May Gimbell

DAVID HEXT [Hugh<sup>1</sup>] married Mrs. Ann Barnet, widow of George Barnet,<sup>11</sup> and died in December, 1754<sup>12</sup>. With

<sup>11</sup> Benjamin Smith and Anne, his wife, in conveying a piece of property recited that it was granted by the Lords Proprietors to John Bul-line in 1678; that he conveyed it to Lawrence Reed, merchant; that Reed conveyed it to Edward Middleton, February 6, 1697; that upon the death of the latter it vested in Henry Middleton, of London, who conveyed it to Joseph Croskeys, who, December 11, 1698, conveyed it to Edward Loughton, who, December 20, 1707, willed it to his son, David Loughton, who willed it, November 3, 1713, to his wife, Ann, afterwards the wife of George Barnet, and thereafter the wife of David Hext with whom she conveyed it, December 17, 1717, to John Bee, who willed it to his wife, Mary Bee, January 4, 1724, who, October 24, 1730, willed it to her two granddaughters, Mary and Anne Loughton, now the wives of said Benjamin Smith and William Mathewes. (Mesne Conveyance Records, C. Co., Book T., p. 602.)

<sup>12</sup> His burial is recorded on December 3, 1754, in the register of St. Philip's Parish.

Will of David Hext, of Charles Town, gentleman, made May 11, 1751, and proved before the Ordinary, December 6, 1754, appointed his "five Lovg: Daughters namely Martha McCall Providence Prioleau Grace Roper Amelia Dart & Elizabeth Hext Executors"; gave wife, Ann, all of his household goods, five negroes, his horse and riding chair, harness, the rent and use of his house and lot wherein he then resided for life, the rent and use of his house and land on the south side of Tradd Street during her widowhood, the residence and lot to be sold by the executors after her death, and £100. sterling thereof given to his daughter, Amelia Dart, £100 sterling to his daughter, Elizabeth Hext, and the remainder consolidated with the whole estate, the Tradd Street house and lot to be sold at the death or marriage of said Ann Hext and the proceeds turned in with the general estate and the whole, after paying all debts, equally divided between the said five daughters of testator. Witnesses: Alexander Baron, Lionel Chalmers and Thomas Lamboll. "Eliza Williams formerly Hext Qualified as Extrix," January 17, 1755. (P. C. R., C. Co.)

In *The South-Carolina Gazette* of January 2, 1755, John McCall, Samuel Prioleau and Benjamin Dart, over date of January 1st, advertise the sale on the 23d inst. of David Hext's plantation of 570 acres on Edisto Island, together with the property on the plantation, and for various days thereafter the sale of other real and personal property left by the deceased.

Isaac Waight he executed a bond to Governor Robert John-son, March 24, 1718/19, for Waight's proper performance of the trust of guardian to William Stanyarne, infant and orphan of William Stanyarne, deceased\*. He was an appraiser, with Capt. Alexander Hext, of the estate of John Hill, deceased, August 16, 1722<sup>13</sup>; was elected to the Commons House of Assembly from St. John's, Colleton, in November, 1736<sup>14</sup>; was reelected in 1739 and was put upon the joint committee appointed in 1741 to distribute the fund raised for the sufferers from the great fire which occurred in Charles Town, November 18, 1740<sup>15</sup>; was elected to the Commons House of Assembly from St. Philip's (Charles Town) in 1746<sup>16</sup> and was reelected in March, 1749<sup>17</sup>; was elected a Commissioner for Market and Workhouse in Charles Town in 1751.<sup>18</sup>

In 1747 John Allen executed a confirmation of title to David Hext of lands sold by Andrew Allen to David Hext in 1735.<sup>†</sup>

Issue:

- 16 I. Martha Hext, *m.*, April 22, 1739, John McCall<sup>19</sup>; *d.* December 13, 1784.<sup>20</sup> (Issue.)

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\* P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1711-18, p. 26 from back to front.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, Book 1722.

<sup>14</sup> *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, November 6, 1736.

<sup>15</sup> *The History of South Carolina under the Royal Government* (McCrady), p. 240.

<sup>16</sup> *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, July 9, 1748.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, April 7, 1749.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, April 15, 1751.

† M. C. R., C. Co., Book RR., p. 458

<sup>19</sup> Register of St. Philip's Parish.

<sup>20</sup> "Departed this life this morning, (in an advanced age) after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian patience and resignation, being always submissive to the divine will of her heavenly father, Mrs. Martha M'Call, wife of John M'Call, sen. Esq. She was a good Christian, an affectionate loving wife, a tender mother, charitable, kind and benevolent, a good mistress, and a sincere friend—Her death is greatly lamented by her numerous relations, and by all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her. 'Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord, for their's is the kingdom of heaven.'"—*The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Monday, December 13, 1784.

- 17 II. Providence Hext, *m.*, October 14, 1739, Samuel Prioleau, Jr.<sup>21</sup> (Issue.)
- 18 III. Grace Hext, *m.*, September 5, 1745, William Roper.<sup>22</sup> (Issue.)
- 19 IV. Amelia Hext, *bap.* April 27, 1733<sup>23</sup>; *m.*, January 18, 1750, Benjamin Dart.<sup>24</sup> (Issue.)
- 20 V. Elizabeth Hext, *m.*, January 1, 1755.<sup>25</sup> Robert Williams, Jr.; *d.* November, 1769.<sup>26</sup> (Issue.)

## 5.

THOMAS HEXT [Hugh<sup>1</sup>] married Judith Esther Torquet, September 26, 1723.<sup>27</sup>

Issue:

- 21 I. David Hext, who *m.* Jane ———, and *d.* in 1759.<sup>28</sup> (Issue.) *See p. 126*

<sup>21</sup> Register of St. Philip's Parish.

"This Indenture made the Twenty-Fourth day of March in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God, Great Britain" &c. "Between David Hext of Charles Town in the Province of South Carolina Gent<sup>l</sup>. and Ann his Wife, of the one part, and Samuel Prioleau Junior of the same Town and Province Gent<sup>l</sup>. and Providence his wife, one of the Daughters of the said David Hext and Ann his Wife", &c.

<sup>22</sup> Register of St. Philip's Parish.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid. <sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> "DIED]" \* \* \* "Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, the amiable Consort of Robert Williams, junior, Esq."—*The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal*, Tuesday, November 7, 1769. By deed, dated September 25, 1755, John McCall and Martha, his wife; Samuel Prioleau and Providence, his wife; William Roper and Grace, his wife; Benjamin Dart and Amelia, his wife; Robert Williams, Jr., and Elizabeth, his wife, "which said Martha, Providence, Grace, Amelia & Elizabeth are the only Five Children and Daughters, and Divisees, and Executors of the last will and Testament of David Hext late of the said Town & Province Gent. deced.," conveyed lot No. 274 to Jeremiah Theus.

<sup>27</sup> Register of St. Andrew's Parish.

<sup>28</sup> Will of David Hext, of Colleton County, made April 22, 1759, and proved August 3, 1759. gave wife, Jane, £10. currency: gave son, John

- 22 II. Joseph Hext, who *m.* Sarah ———, and *d.* in 1755.<sup>29</sup>  
 23 III. Edward Hext, who *m.* Mary ———, and *d.* in 1768.<sup>30</sup>  
 24 IV. Philip Hext. (Issue.)

## 6.

AMIAS HEXT [Hugh<sup>1</sup>] married Mary ———, and died in 1722.<sup>31</sup>

Hext, three negroes; gave daughter, Rebecca Hext, three negroes; gave said John and Rebecca his stock of cattle, to be divided equally between them; gave daughter, Ann Hext, thirteen negroes; gave son, William Hext, twelve negroes, a tract of 200 acres of land on the west side of Pon Pon River, near Jacksonborough, bounding northward on the estate of John Peter, and a tract of 100 acres of land on the east side of Pon Pon River; gave daughter, Ann, ten cows and ten calves; gave remainder of estate to son, William, but, in case of his death under age or marriage, it was to go to his daughter, Ann, or in case of her death before marriage or majority, her share to go to William, and, in case of the death of both, John and Rebecca were to have £1200. currency each, and the remainder of the estate was to go to the children of testator's brother, Philip; appointed brothers, Philip and Edward Hext, and John Peter, executors. Witnesses: John Cochran, James Reid and William Osborn. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1757-60, pp. 225-226.)

<sup>29</sup> Will of Joseph Hext, of St. Bartholomew's Parish, planter, made June 20, 1755, and proved August 22, 1755, gave wife, Sarah, two negroes; gave nephew, Philip Hext, Jr., a negro; gave nephew, Thomas Hext, son of Philip Hext, a negro; gave nephew, William Hext, son of Philip Hext, a negro; gave godson, John Condry, a negro; gave brother, Edward Hext, a silver watch; gave wife a riding chair and the crop then in the ground and all other property not otherwise given; appointed brother, Philip Hext, executor, and wife, Sarah, executrix. Witnesses: Margaret Donnom and William Eberson. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1752-56, pp. 374-375.)

<sup>30</sup> Will of Edward Hext, of St. Bartholomew's Parish, planter, made January 31, 1768, and proved before Governor Montagu, April 15, 1768, gave wife, Mary; and daughter, Elizabeth, all of his estate; appointed wife executrix and friends, Moses Darquier and Thomas Buer, executors. Witnesses: Peter Courstiell, John Webber and Elizabeth Webber. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1761-77, p. 213.)

<sup>31</sup> Will of Amias Hext, of Colleton County, planter, made February 16, 1721-22, and proved before Governor Nicholson, February 20,



## Issue:

- 25 I. Hugh Hext, who *m.*, April 29, 1742, Mrs. Susannah Beresford (maiden name Boone), widow of Michael Beresford, and died in November, 1744.<sup>32</sup> (Issue.)
- 26 II. Amias Hext.
- 27 III. Mary Hext.

## 7.

HUGH HEXT [Hugh<sup>1</sup>] married, November 2, 1723, Sarah Boone<sup>33</sup>; *d.* in November, 1732<sup>34</sup>. His widow married Andrew Rutledge, attorney at law.

1723, gave wife, Mary Hext, one third of his personal estate; gave the other two thirds of his personal estate to his children, Hugh, Amias, and Mary Hext, when they should reach the age of twenty, or marry, if sooner; gave plantation whereon he then lived, containing 380 acres, to his sons, Hugh and Amias, provided his executors should find it necessary to sell the plantation of 400 acres at Ashpoo to pay his debts, but in case there should be enough to pay all debts without selling said plantation, then the home place to Hugh and the Ashpoo place to Amias; appointed wife executrix, and brother, Hugh, and cousin, Paul Hamilton, executors. Witnesses: Francis Hext, Thomas Weatherly, Robert Godfrey, Thomas Hext and Daniel McFarland. (Book 1722-24, pp. 256-258.)

<sup>32</sup> The register of Christ Church Parish contains the marriage, as above, and records his burial on November 9, 1744.

Will of Hugh Hext, of Colleton County, planter, made November 9, 1744, and proved before Gov. Glen, January 18, 1744 (1745), gave his wife, Susannah, his lot and houses on the Bay in Charles Town for life, to go at her death to his son, Thomas Hext (minor), his plantation of 380 acres on John's Island for life, to go at her death to said son, Thomas; gave said Thomas his plantation, Scott's Bluff, on Ashpoo River, bought of one Lashly and containing 380 acres; directed that the tract of 350 acres which he had purchased of Thomas Tattnall should be sold to pay his debts; gave son, Thomas, twenty-six slaves and directed that he be educated; gave brother, Thomas Knights, when twenty-one, £100. proclamation money; gave wife remainder of slaves and confirmed a "Jointer made to her afore marriage"; appointed wife, Susannah, executrix, Francis Hext, Jr., "Brother in Law William Boone" and Robert Sams executors. Witnesses: Samuel Smith, Samuel Smith, Jr., and Henry Christie. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1740-47, pp. 207-209.)

<sup>33</sup> Register of Christ Church Parish.

<sup>34</sup> "Capt Hugh Hext, was buried November 29<sup>th</sup>: 1732."—Register of Christ Church Parish.

## Issue:

- 28 I. Sarah Hext, *b.* September 18, 1724<sup>35</sup>; *m.*, December 25, 1738. Dr. John Rutledge<sup>36</sup> (younger brother of Andrew); *d.* April 22, 1792<sup>37</sup>.

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Will of Hugh Hext, of Berkeley County, gentleman, made November 23, 1732, and recorded February 17, 1732/3, gave wife, Sarah Hext, for life, the use and benefit of all lands that had been given to him by the will of Sarah Fenwicke, deceased, and the use and benefit of all slaves and other personal property bequeathed to him by said Sarah Fenwicke, providing that she use the profits arising therefrom to provide for and educate testator's daughter, Sarah Hext; gave his "Dearly Beloved & only Daughter Sarah Hext," upon the death of her mother, all of the property left to him by Sarah Fenwicke, two dwellings and premises in Charles Town, one of which was then in possession of Elizabeth Croxton and by him purchased from John Metheringham, and the other of which, then in possession of one Moore, was formerly the property of Mary Mullins, deceased, a plantation of 550 acres, at Stono, and a plantation of 640 acres upon St. Helena, Granville County, but provided that in case she should die the property given to the wife for life should become her absolute possession and the remainder should go to testator's brother, Edward Hext, sister, Martha Bee, wife of John Bee; £50. per annum to kinsman, John Hext, for life; £500. each to Hugh Hext, son, and Margaret Hext, daughter, of kinsman, John Hext; £500. each to Thomas Tattnall and Michael Beresford; appointed wife executrix and brother, Edward Hext, executor. Witnesses: Mary Smith, David Hext and Thomas Ellery. (P. C. R., C. Co., Book 1732-37, pp. 11-13.)

<sup>35</sup> "Sarah the Daughter of Hugh & Sarah Hext was born September 18th Anno Domini 1724 and Baptised October ye 18th Anno Domini 1724."—Register of Christ Church Parish.

<sup>36</sup> "Dr. John Rutledge was married to Sarah Hext, December 25th., A. D. 1738 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Robert Small."—*Ibid*.

<sup>37</sup> "On Sunday morning last departed this life, Mrs. *Henrietta Rutledge*, the wife of Edward Rutledge, Esq; and eldest daughter of the late honorable Henry Middleton."

\* \* \* \* \*

"On the same day at her plantation in Christ-Church parish, Mrs. Sarah Rutledge—in the 68th year of her age. A lady justly respected for her benevolence and amiableness. Her death is universally regretted."—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Friday, April 27, 1792.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

OUR FIRST FIRE DEPARTMENT.—“Three Fire-Engines for the Use of this Town are come over from *England* in the *Linc-Oak*.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, November 7, 1754.

MIDDLETON-IZARD.—The following marriage notice was inadvertently omitted from Salley's *Marriage Notices in The South-Carolina Gazette and Its Successors*:

August “19th, *Arthur Middleton*, Esq; was married to Miss *Polly Izard*, daughter of *Walter Izard*, Esq.; deceased.” (Monday, October 8, 1764.)

A FLOATING BATTERY IN 1813.—It has generally been believed of late years that the floating battery constructed in Charleston Harbor at the beginning of the State's Rights War, under direction of Gen. Trapier, from plans furnished to Gen. Beauregard by the late Wm. Gilmore Simms, was the first of its kind—in this part of the world at least. But the following paragraph from the *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser* for Wednesday, March 31, 1813, shows that the idea, at least, was not a new one to Charleston:

“As the defence of the city is a subject which at present occupies much of the attention of the citizens, and particularly the ‘Committee of Twenty-One,’ who have the subject under their more immediate attention, we have deemed the present a favorable moment to publish the article in the preceding columns on the utility, construction and expense of a new and ingenious Floating Battery, which we respectfully recommend to the attention of our readers.”

The article referred to was clipped from the *New York Western Star*, and gives the plans in detail for constructing a floating battery.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MCINTOSH, 1777.—In the last issue of this magazine there was reprinted (pp. 261-262) an account from *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* of February 27, 1777, of the capture, by Lt.-Col Fuser, of the garrison at Fort McIntosh, Ga., under command of

Capt. Richard Winn. The following later account is from *The Gazette, of the State of South-Carolina* for Wednesday, April 9, 1777:

"Part of the half-starved garison of St. Augustine, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Valentine Fuser, with a body of Indians, and Irregulars, led by a certain Mr. Brown, and some field pieces, lately made an effort, to procure some *fresh meat* from Georgia, by a sudden irruption into the Southern part of that state. They conquered a small stockade fort, unprovided with cannon, and garisoned by about 30 men, at Satilly: They kept possession of it three days, till they heard that some Continental troops and militia were on march to intercept them, then burnt the fort, and returned to the place from whence they were sent. *The glories of this important enterprise, we shall, without doubt, in due time, see fully displayed in the New-York Mercury and London Gazette.*

One of the gallies belonging to the state of Georgia, has, since the above affair, taken a scooner in St. Mary's river, laden with rice in bulk, destined for St. Augustine."

MOULTRIE.—The following additions are offered to the Moultrie family history published in the last issue of this magazine:

"[DIED.] \* \* \* "On the 10th Instant, Dr. John Moultrie, aged 71 years; a Gentleman of Eminence in his Profession, universally beloved in Life, and whose Death is much lamented."—*The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal*, Tuesday, December 17, 1771.

"The King's Commission having been received, appointing the Honourable John Moultrie, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of His Majesty's Province of Georgia, the Council of that Province have presented a congratulatory Address to that Gentlemen, highly complimentary, at the same Time, to His Excellency Governor Grant."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, October 24, 1771.

"The Reader is desired to correct two Errors in our last Paper, under the Charles-Town head, viz.—Where the Hon. John Moultrie, Esq; is mentioned as Lieutenant Governor of Georgia, read *East Florida*."—*Ibid*, Thursday, November 7, 1771.

A BILL OF SALE OF RICE, 1762.—The original of the following bill of sale of rice in 1762 was recently presented to the South Carolina Historical Society by Dr. John W. Jordan, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

Sales of Twenty five whole and seven half Tierces of Rice Imported in the Brig<sup>a</sup>. Hawke George Snow Master on Accompt & Risque of Mr.. Anthony Clarkson of Charles Town South Carolina—Viz<sup>t</sup>.—

Time when sold }		Purchasers Names	Tierces of Rice	wt. of Do.	half Tierces of Rice.	wt. of Do.	Price	£.	s.	d.
1760										
Novem <sup>r</sup> .	8	Samuel Elliot	3	1456			at 25/	19	0	—
	11	Christ <sup>r</sup> . Hodge	1	469			at 27/	6	11	7½
	14	William Maxwell	2	935			at 25/	12	3	9
		Nathaniel Gilbert	3	1433			at d <sup>o</sup> .	18	13	3
	15	George Savage			1	250	at d <sup>o</sup> .	3	5	—
		Es <sup>a</sup> . of James Emra	1	493			at d <sup>o</sup> .	6	8	3
	18	Es <sup>a</sup> . of Edward Otto Bayer	2	970			at d <sup>o</sup> .	12	12	6
		Timothy Clerkley	2	1000			at d <sup>o</sup> .	13	2	0
	19	Francis Farley	1	492			at d <sup>o</sup> .	6	8	—
		Hunter Morson & Co.	10	6467	6		at 22/	74	7	8¾
			25	13723	7	250	—	172	12	1¼
				250						
				13973	Nt.					

Charges on the above Sales—Viz<sup>t</sup>.—

1760		To freight of 25 whole & 7 half Tierces of Rice wt.		
Novem <sup>r</sup>	21	13973 at £9., 10/3 <sup>d</sup> Ton Consisting of 3000 Nt.—44., 4-11½		
		To Cooperage, Wharfage, and Porteridge @ }		
		18 <sup>d</sup> . 3 <sup>d</sup> Trs. and half Trs. 9 <sup>d</sup> .—	2., 2., 9	
		To my Commissions on 172., 12., 1¼ @ 7½ 3 <sup>d</sup> Ct.	12., 18., 10¾	59"
				6 7¼
		To Anthony Clarkson his Acct. Curt. for	£ 113	5
		the Nt. proceeds		6

Antigua October 30<sup>th</sup>. 1762.—

Errors Excepted

Alex<sup>r</sup> Willock

Endorsed: Mr. Alexand Willock

£ s d

Antegoa 83: 5: 9

Alexander Willock

8<sup>th</sup>. November 1760

Sales of 32 bbls of Rice

Antegoa

4

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## NECROLOGY.

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HUGH SMITH THOMPSON, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his residence, 55 East 53rd Street, New York City, on the night of Sunday, November 20, 1904. He was born in Charleston, S. C., January 24, 1836. He was reared in Greenville District, S. C., where his father, Henry T. Thompson, farmed, at the foot of Parris Mountain. He was a grandson of Hon. Waddy Thompson, one of the Chancellors of the Court of Equity of South Carolina for many years, and a nephew of Gen. Waddy Thompson, sometime a member of Congress from South Carolina and minister to Mexico during the Harrison-Tyler administration. He was graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy in 1856, and a year later was elected an assistant professor at the Arsenal Academy at Columbia, and rose by regular promotion to captain, having filled the professorships of French and Belles-Lettres. During the State's Rights War he was transferred to the Citadel Academy in Charleston and saw service with the battalion of Cadets in Charleston and at other points in the State until the end of the war. After the war he was elected principal of the Columbia Male Academy and brought that institution to a high state of excellence. In 1874 he was elected president of the Richland Rifle Club, the forerunner of the Governor's Guards militia company. The Richland Rifle Club took a prominent part in the trying episodes of 1876, and under Thompson's captaincy the Governor's Guards won the prize at the Inter-State drill at the State Fair at Columbia in 1877. On the organization of the Richland Battalion he was elected major, commander, and later was elected colonel of the Palmetto Regi-

ment, and commanded the provisional regiment which the State sent to the Yorktown celebration in 1881. In the State Democratic Convention of 1876 he was unanimously nominated for State Superintendent of Education, although not a candidate for the nomination, and was unanimously renominated in 1878 and in 1880, and would have been renominated without opposition in 1882 had he not withdrawn at the request of leading members of the Board of Trustees of South Carolina College, who desired to press him for the presidency of the College to succeed President Wm. Porcher Miles, who had resigned. He was offered the superintendency of the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston in the same year and declined it. When the State Democratic Convention met in Columbia in 1882 there were two announced candidates for the office of governor. Quite unexpectedly Hon. W. L. Mauldin, of Greenville, nominated Col. Thompson. Hon. E. B. Murray, of Anderson, arose and announced that Col. Thompson had requested him to say that he was not a candidate and could not be a candidate and that if the Convention nominated him it would be the wish of the Convention and not his. Col. Thompson afterwards sent a peremptory demand that his name be withdrawn, but the Convention preferred him and he was nominated. He was renominated in 1884 without opposition and reelected. In 1886, at the request of President Cleveland, Governor Thompson visited Washington, and, shortly after his return to Columbia, the President offered him the position of United States Commissioner of Education, but he declined it. On the 28th of June, 1886, the President tendered him the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which he accepted, resigning the office of governor. Owing to the illness of Secretary Manning, and, later, to the frequent absence of Secretary Fairchild, who succeeded Manning, he was often at the head of the Treasury Department. As such head he occupied, temporarily, a seat in the President's Cabinet, and it fell to him, on more than one occasion, at times of great financial crisis in Wall Street, to avert public panic by his

coolness, foresight and business acumen. During the summer of 1887 the Department bought from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 worth of Government bonds. On September 21st., on the eve of a public crisis, in order to strengthen public confidence in the Government, Governor Thompson, who was acting as Secretary at the time, suggested to the President that a circular be published offering to purchase \$14,000,000 more of the bonds. When the circular appeared on Wall Street the next day the effect was electrical and the crisis was averted. After the defeat of the Democratic ticket in 1888 President Cleveland nominated Assistant Secretary Thompson for a position on the Civil Service Commission, but the Senate failed to confirm his nomination. After the inauguration of President Harrison seventy-five out of seventy-six United States Senators petitioned the President to appoint former Assistant Secretary Thompson to the same position and the nomination was accordingly sent to the Senate on May 7, 1889, and it was promptly confirmed. When the New York Life Insurance Company was reorganized in the spring of 1892, former Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild was made chairman of the board of trustees, and, at the same time, the office of comptroller was created by the company and was offered to Commissioner Thompson who accepted it, and in this position he served until his death.



## PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society.  
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Volume III. 1859. \$4.00

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Oration delivered on the third anniversary of the South  
Carolina Historical Society, by James Louis Petigru. 1858.  
25c.

Memoir of Professor F. A. Porcher, late President of the  
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Journal of a Voyage to Charlestown in So. Carolina by  
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son. 1898. 50c.

The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Por-  
cher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 40c.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Maga-  
zine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume I. 1900.  
Unbound, \$4.00.

**CONTENTS:** Letter from Thomas Jefferson to Judge William John-  
son, Mission of Col. John Laurens to Europe in 1781, Papers of  
the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South  
Carolina, June-November, 1775; The Bull Family of South Carolina,  
A Cherokee War Document, Blake of South Carolina, Letters from  
Judge William Johnson to Thomas Jefferson, First Rules of the  
St. Cecilia Society, Middleton of South Carolina, Circular Letter  
from Gov. Guerard to C. K. Chitty, The Colleton Family in South  
Carolina, Book Reviews and Notices, Exchanges, Notes and Quer-  
ies, The South Carolina Historical Society, Publications Received,  
Obituary, Index.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Maga-  
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Col. John Laurens to Europe in 1781, Letter from Gen. Christopher

Gadsden to Mr. Thomas Morris, May 30th, 1790; Barnwell of South Carolina, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko to Maj. Alexander Garden, Col. Miles Brewton and Some of His Descendants, Letters of Ralph Izard, Izard of South Carolina, Army Correspondence of Col. John Laurens, Captain William Capers and Some of His Descendants, Notes and Queries, Publications Received, The South Carolina Historical Society, Necrology, Index.

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THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL  
MAGAZINE



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HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

*EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.*

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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CONTENTS.

Correspondence between Hon. Henry Laurens and his Son, John, 1777-1780 .....	47
Records of the Regiments of the S. C. Line, Continental Establishment.....	53
The Town of Dorchester in South Carolina—A Sketch of Its History .....	62
Historical Notes.....	96
Necrology .....	101

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N. B.—These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Address all communications and make all remittances, to

A. S. SALLEY, JR., SEC. AND TREAS.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. VI.

APRIL, 1905.

No. 2.

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CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. HENRY  
LAURENS AND HIS SON, JOHN, 1777-1780.

*[Continued from the January number.]*

[6.]

*Addressed:* Lt. Col<sup>o</sup>. John Laurens.

Valley forge Camp-

---

York Town 22<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup>.  
1778—

My Dear Son—

Your friend & fellow Soldier DuPlessis leaves York Town with a heart full of happiness as yours & mine used to be when M<sup>r</sup>. Staytape had brought home the New Coat—he will tell you everything.

More time will be required for me to consider the propriety of your scheme for raising a black Regiment, than you seem to have taken for concerting the project—there is nothing reasonable, which you can ask & I refuse—I will not refuse this, if after mature deliberation you will say it is reasonable—but before you can mature such a plan many considerations are to be had which I am persuaded have not yet taken place in your mind—a Work of this importance must be entered upon with Caution & great circumspection,

otherwise a Man will be reduced to the ridiculous state of the Fox who had lost his Tail.

This is a very serious & important affair which shall have every proper degree of respect paid to it in my future contemplations & we will determine when we meet—I will close the subject at present by a frank declaration that I am more inclined to give than to leave you an Estate—it cuts me deep when I allow my self to think the chance for the latter is rather against me.—

Congress last Night confirmed an Act consisting of much recital & many Resolutions, calculated for retaliating the Injuries & Insults offered by the Enemy to the Inhabitants of these States when made Prisoners—this when the Secretary's Clerks are pleased to Copy—will be transmitted & published in your Camp—

My dear Son I pray God to keep you—Henry Laurens.

*Endorsed by John Laurens: 22<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1778.*

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens: H. L. to J. L—  
York Town 22<sup>d</sup>. Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1778*

[7.]

*Addressed: Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Colonel John Laurens  
Head quarters  
Valley forge Camp—*

---

York Town 25 January  
1778—

My Dear Son—

M<sup>r</sup>. DuPlessis who went from York I believe on Friday did me the honour to bear a Letter to you—I did not tell you then that the Marquis delafayette is offered a Command upon an intended expedition into Canada, which will separate him from the General—there can be nothing else intended but honour to the Marquis & benefit



to the Public.—General Conway is voted second in Command & General Starke third.

General Conway called on me & sat an hour, he introduced the unhappy dispute subsisting with the General, & assured me there were no such words in his Letter to Gen. Gates as those quoted by the General—this he had learned from G. Gates he had not kept a Copy of his Letter—pray can you explain this Mystery—but you know tis not my wish or desire to pry improperly into the affairs of other Men—this indeed may be called a public affair & I am afraid will become very public—but as one party has appealed to me & the friends of the other delivered their sentiments, I have some Claim upon each to inform me truly.—

By the continual passing of Officers from your Camp one would think you had all broke up for the holydays—what condition are you in? do you ever exercise your thoughts on that question, or do you go on like an honest fearless uninquisitive unsuspecting Lad?

My Dear Son. I pray God, give  
You Wisdom & protect you  
from Snares—

Henry Laurens,

Lt. Col. John Laurens—

*Endorsed by John Laurens: 25<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1778.*

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens: H. L. to J. L—*

York town 25<sup>th</sup>. Jan: 1778

[8.]

York Town  
6<sup>th</sup>. Feby 1778.

My Dear Son—

Your favor of the 2<sup>d</sup>. Ins<sup>t</sup>. came to hand late last Night,<sup>\*</sup> as you have filled six Pages on the Negro scheme

<sup>\*</sup> See *The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens*, pp. 114-118.

without approaching towards a plan & Estimate—& as you have totally overlooked every other subject on which I have addressed you in several late Letters—the conclusion that **your** whole mind is enveloped in the Cloud of that project, is unavoidable—if any good shall arise from a prosecution of it—the merit will be solely yours—for now, I will undertake to say there is not a Man in America of your opinion Nay you will not be of your own opinion after a little reflection—'tis evident you want to raise a Regiment, as evident you have not digested a plan—admitting, which I admit only for argument, you have a right to remove a Man from one state of Slavery into another—or if you please into a state of servitude which will be esteemed by him infinitely worse than Slavery—what right have you to exchange & Barter “Women & Children” in whom you pretend to say you have no property?—

The very same observation may be made with respect to the Men—for you have either property in them, or you have not—admitting the latter which you seem to acknowledge, upon what ground of justice will you insist upon their inlisting for Soldiers, as the condition of their enfranchisement.—if they are free—tell them so—set them at full liberty—& then address them in the language of a recruiting Officer to any other free Men—& if, four in forty take your inlisting bounty, it will be very extraordinary, this small number will do it through ignorance & three of the four be returned as Deserters in a very short time—

All this by no means intimates that I am an Advocate for Slavery—you know I am not, therefore it is unnecessary to attempt a vindication—

The more I think of & the more I have consulted on, your scheme, the less I approve of it—Wisdom dictates that I should rather oppose than barely not consent to it—but Indulgence & friendship warranted by Wisdom, bids me let you take you own course & draw selfconviction—therefore come forward Young Colonel, proceed to So Carolina you shall have as full authority over all my Negroes as justice



to your Brother & Sisters & a very little consideration for my self will permit you to exercise—& so far do what you please & as you please without regard to S<sup>t</sup>. Mary Axe—

You want a Regiment that's certain, go to Carolina & I will warrant you will soon get one, I will venture to say, sooner than any other Man of my acquaintance—you will have many advantages—in raising a Regiment of White Men.

On the Journey you may think fully & converse with many worthy sensible Men, on your favorite idea—when you arrive in Charles Town you will have further advantages, if you are disposed to receive them, from the sentiments of your most judicious friends—Your own good sense will direct you to proceed warily in opposing the opinions of whole Nations—lest *without effecting any good*, you become a bye word, & be so transmitted, to Your Children's Children—

give me a day's Notice previous to your appearance here in order that an apartment may be provided for you if possible—for it is barely possible to obtain one—

My Dear Son

I pray God protect you  
& add to your knowledge  
& learning, if it be necessary,  
discretion—

Henry Laurens;

L<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>l</sup>. John Laurens—

Your friend Fleury this moment takes leave of me & in pouring freely a thousand good wishes—drops a few to you in particular & desires I would tell you so—with some difficulty he obtained leave to pursue the Marquis but failed in his attempt to Climb Rank—

The bearer of this will deliver two more Camp Shirts, I sent two & a piece of Scarlet Cloth lately by Barry—it gives me some little trouble to collect & send forward these things, why will you not be so kind as to take the very little which is necessary barely to acknowledge the Receipt of them—

I have often requested this & have assigned such good reasons for the necessary Check as I should have thought abstracted from the Idea of humouring an old & good friend, would have made a proper impression upon a Man of so much accuracy as I perceive you are when you transact business for or correspond with any body but poor me—

*Endorsed by John Laurens: 6<sup>th</sup> Febr<sup>y</sup>. 1778.*

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens: H. L to J. L—  
York town 6<sup>th</sup>. Feb: 1778*

*[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]*

RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SOUTH  
CAROLINA LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISH-  
MENT.

[*Continued from the January number.*]

[28.]

[OFFICERS OF THE 2ND. REGIMENT, 1780.]

Major Harleston—Decr. 30<sup>th</sup>.. 1778—

Capt. Mazyck—May 6<sup>th</sup>.. 1777—

Warley—Decr. 26<sup>th</sup>. 1777—

Shubrick

Baker—April 25<sup>th</sup>. 1778

Proveau— 27—1778

Mason—Novr. 25<sup>th</sup>.. 1778—

Gray—Decr. 30<sup>th</sup>.. 1778—

---

Foissin—July 13<sup>th</sup>.. 1778

Kolb— 15<sup>th</sup>.. 1778

Langford—Oct. 3<sup>d</sup>. 1778—

Frierson March-9<sup>th</sup>..1779—

Evanes—Aug: 18<sup>th</sup>. 1779

Ogier— 4.. 79—

Legare—Oct: 9 1779

Dunbar—Feb: 24<sup>th</sup>.. 1780

Hart— 28— 1780

Mazyck—March — 1780

Mazyck

Pay Master Gray—

Jer<sup>h</sup>: Theus—Aug: 2<sup>d</sup>. 1777

Mate Syl: Springer—June 27<sup>th</sup>.. 1778—

[29.]

## [RUM AND SUGAR RETURNS OF THE 2ND. REGIMENT.]

A rum return for the Officers of the 2<sup>d</sup>. S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina Reg<sup>t</sup>.  
from March the 20<sup>th</sup> = to Ap<sup>l</sup> = 18 Both Inclusive 1780

1 Colonel	
1 Major.....	30 jells
7 Captains .....	210 -d <sup>o</sup> .
7 Lieutenants.....	210 -d <sup>o</sup> .
1 Paymaster .....	30 -d <sup>o</sup> .
2 Surgeon & Mate.....	60 -d <sup>o</sup> .
	<hr/>
	540 jells

Captains to Draw Rum & Sugar Rum due from 20<sup>th</sup> =  
March & Sugar from Ap<sup>l</sup>. 10<sup>th</sup>

Capt. Moultrie		Subalterns
Mazyck		<hr/>
Warley		Foissin
Baker		Kolb
Provaux	Gills a day due from 10 <sup>th</sup> & Sugar also—	} Langford
Mason		
Gray		Foissin joined Ap <sup>l</sup> 12
		Ogier
		Evans
		Legare
		Dunbar
		Hart
		Mazyck
9 Gills	Langford	
8 Gills—	Frierison	

[30.]

[A RETURN OF THE SICK OF THE 2ND. REGIMENT.]

A Weekly Return of y<sup>e</sup>. Sick in y<sup>e</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. of South Carolina Infantry Commanded by Col. Fr<sup>s</sup>. Marion

Diseases—	Diarrhea	Sore Legs & C—	Int <sup>s</sup> . Fevers—	Venereal—	Rheumat <sup>s</sup> . Comp <sup>n</sup> —	Convalescent	Sent to G <sup>l</sup> . Hosp <sup>l</sup> —	Disch <sup>d</sup> . fit for Duty	Total—
Total—	2	4	4	1	2	7	3	3	26

April—23<sup>d</sup>. 1780—Jh: Theus—Surg<sup>n</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>—

[31.]

[CHARGE AT A COURT MARTIAL.]

At a Reg<sup>t</sup>. Court Martial held 23<sup>d</sup>. April 1780 by order Maj Harleston

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Moultrie, President

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Ogier & Legaré, Members.

Prisoner, Abraham Anderson confined by Maj<sup>r</sup>. Harleston on suspicion of Theft from Peter Lappin

[32.]

## [ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND. REGIMENT.]

Captains	Guard	Command	General C. Martial	Brigade Ct= Martial	Regimental Courts Martial	Fatigue	Piquet
Moultrie.....	sick Apl 15	Killed	the 24th.	April 1780	.....	Apl 6	.....
Mazyck.....	25th Apl 16	.....	.....	.....	Apl 15	19	23
Warley.....	.....	.....	Mar 29	.....	.....	20	18
Shubrick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	19
Baker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20
Provaux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Mason.....	Apl 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Gray.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subalterns.							
Martin.....	Prisnr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foissin.....	20th Abst. Apl. 13=	.....	Mar 29	Apl 15	.....	19	22
Kolb.....	.....	.....	.....	Apl 15	.....	20	18
Ogier.....	22	24	Apl 5	.....	.....	23	23
Frierson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evans.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	19
Legare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sick	20
Dunbar.....	Adjutant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hart.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mazyck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21st=
*Langford.....	Apl 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[33.]

[BRIGADE ORDERS, MAY 1, 1780.]

B. O.

The Commanding Officers of the Several Batteries on the Lines are requested to send the returns for the Supply of Ammunition every Morning by Nine O'Clock as mentioned in the Orders of 25<sup>th</sup>. Ap<sup>l</sup>.—those who are regardless of Orders and this particular point of duty, on w<sup>ch</sup>. not only their own post; but also the Safety of the whole Garrison depends, must expect to be reported to the General Lieutenant Coll<sup>o</sup>. Grimke's Corps will furnish constantly an Orderly Serjeant to attend at the Horn Work & be relieved Every Morning at Guard Mounting May 1<sup>st</sup>. 1780

[34.]

[ALEXANDER M<sup>c</sup>QUEEN TO MAJOR HARLESTON.]

Gen: Moultrie will be obliged to Maj: Harleston to order a Serj<sup>t</sup>: & twelve Privates to take in charge [break] from Captain [break] battery to [break of several words] Captain [break] battery

A: M<sup>c</sup>: Queen

A: de Camp

May 6<sup>th</sup>, 80,

[35.]

[A RECEIPT FOR ARTILLERY STORES.]

Received May 1<sup>st</sup>. 1780. from Lieut. Coll<sup>o</sup>. Grimke the following Artillery Stores at Battery N<sup>o</sup> 4—

1—18 pounder on field Carriage	}
1— 4 pounder—a field piece	
80 Cartridges ready filled, including one in the Gun—	
57 round Ball & Rammer 1 Apron 1 saddle	
4 Grape Shott includ <sup>d</sup> one charged	
2½ bbs Cannon powder of ' each	
1 <sup>st</sup> Keg priming powder	
2 powder Horns & prickers	
Wadding for 18' =	
18	round Shott }
3 Cases fixed Ammunition for brass top d <sup>o</sup> above }	
3 Cases ditto d <sup>o</sup> . Canister 63 Rounds	
Tubes & portfires—2 Linstocks	
1 Spunge Staff for 4' = pounder	

[36.]

[LT.-COL. HENDERSON TO MAJOR HARLESTON.]

*Addressed:* Maj Harleston  
2 Regim<sup>t</sup>—

D Maj.

Capt Coronat is not in Camp, I Coseave you at full Liberty To send the Spades as it was a Gen<sup>l</sup> order.

from D Maj your Hum

Sert

2 May 1780

W<sup>m</sup>. Henderson



[37.]

[SUGAR AND COFFEE ISSUED TO 2D. REGIMENT.]

		Sugar. lb.	Coffee lb.
Delivered	Capt. Mazyck .....	34	25
D <sup>o</sup> .	Dunbar .....	9.	25
D <sup>o</sup> .	Baker .....	30.	25.
D <sup>o</sup> .	Provaux .....	46.	25
D <sup>o</sup> .—	Mason .....	9.—	3
D <sup>o</sup> .—	Gray .....	50.	25
D <sup>o</sup> .—	Roux .....	50.	25
D <sup>o</sup> .	Martin .....	—	25
D <sup>o</sup> .—	Capers .....	50.	25
D <sup>o</sup> .—	Petrie .....	50.	25
D <sup>o</sup> .—	Warley .....	50.	25
D <sup>o</sup> .—	Kolb .....	9.	3
D <sup>o</sup> .	Foissin .....	44.	11
D <sup>o</sup> .	Ogier .....	30.	6
D <sup>o</sup> .	Legare .....	9.	18
D <sup>o</sup> .	Evans .....	15-	—
D <sup>o</sup> .	Hart .....	8.	4
D <sup>o</sup> .	Theus .....	41.	11
D <sup>o</sup> .	Springer .....	41.	11.

rec<sup>d</sup>. from Coll. Marion's house May 3<sup>d</sup>. 1780—<sup>18</sup> about 35<sup>lb</sup>  
Sugar & 12<sup>lb</sup> Coffee—

[38.]

[GEN. LINCOLN TO MAJOR HARLESTON.]

Cha<sup>s</sup>-Town May 11. 1780

Sir

You will please to give to Col<sup>o</sup>. Grimkee Such number  
of men from the battery you have in charge as he shall call  
for

I am D Sir your Obdt Serv<sup>t</sup>

B Lincoln

Maj Harleston

---

\*May 3rd. could not have been the date of the preparing of the  
above report, for there are names thereon of officers who had resigned  
before that date.

[39.]

## [A RETURN OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 3D. REGT.]

Return of the officers in 3<sup>d</sup>. S<sup>o</sup>. C. reg<sup>t</sup>

Cap <sup>o</sup> — F. Warley.....	Servants.....	0
J. C. Smith.....	John Peterkin	
J. Warley .....	Jo <sup>o</sup> . Haynes	
U. Goodwyn.....	W <sup>m</sup> . Chapman	
J. Buchanan.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Campbell	
J Baker.....	Ja <sup>o</sup> . White	
F Farrer.....	Jac <sup>o</sup> .. Brunsin	
G. Liddell.....		
R <sup>d</sup> . Pollard.....	Wm. Myrack	
Lieuts. J. Goodwyn.....	Sam <sup>l</sup> . Kelley—	
A. Smith.....	Peter M Grew	
M. MGuire.....	Elijh. MGuire	
W <sup>m</sup> . Love .....	Tho <sup>o</sup> . Douglas	
D <sup>r</sup> . Ja <sup>o</sup> . Martin.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Cauldwell	

Officers—14

Servants—12

Taylor— 1

Tctal 13

2<sup>d</sup> June 1780

Felix Warley Capt. Com.

3 Reg<sup>t</sup>

[40.]

[CAPT. GEORGE TURNER TO MAJOR HARLESTON.]

*Addressed:* Major Harleston  
 of the 2<sup>d</sup>. R<sup>l</sup>. So. Caro=  
 Haddrell's Point

---

Dear Sir,

I have laid your Request before Gen<sup>l</sup>. Paterson, the Commandant, who tells me he cannot *yet* grant the Indulgence you wish for—but will consider of it. It will give me pleasure to serve you in that or any other Matter,—and I shall assuredly wait the earliest Opportunity to do so—with regard I am,

D<sup>r</sup>, Sir,  
 Your most obedient Serv.  
 Geo: Turner

Major Harleston

*[To be continued in next number of this magazine.]*

## THE TOWN OF DORCHESTER, IN SOUTH CAROLINA—A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH.

About twenty-six miles from the city of Charleston; on the north bank of the Ashley River, and about six miles in a southwestwardly direction from the railroad depot in the present town of Summerville can be seen an old church tower with an overgrown disused graveyard around it, and some two hundred paces farther on—on the edge of the river—are the walls of an old fort, constructed of that mixture of shells in lime mortar formerly called “tapia” or “tabby”.<sup>1</sup> These two conspicuous objects, with some scattered and shapeless masses of brick at irregular intervals, marking the sites of former houses, are all that remains of the town of Dorchester, once a comparatively flourishing hamlet in the Low-Country of South Carolina, but which with the lesser hamlets of Jamestown, New London or Willtown, Jacksonborough, Purrysburgh and Somerton, and the still lesser, or only projected, villages of Radnor, Ashley Ferry, Childsbury and Chatham, has so long been deserted that its story has been nearly forgotten, and its very site nearly obliterated.

In the case of Dorchester its frequent mention in histories of the Revolution of 1775–1783 in South Carolina; the fact that it gave its name to one of the ecclesiastical and political divisions of the Province and State, viz: the parish of St. George, Dorchester, joined to its vicinity to the town of Summerville have conspired to preserve its name, the tradition of its former existence, and the place of its location, but beyond this practically nothing else is generally known concerning its history. It has cost no little time and labour to dig out of vanishing records the following account of its origin and fate.

---

<sup>1</sup>Often spelled “tapis” in early records. — Editor.

The site of the old village of Dorchester is on a neck or peninsula of land between the Ashley River and a creek now called Dorchester Creek. This creek was originally known as Boshoc, or Bossua Creek. It is called now Rose Creek, where it crosses the road from Summerville to Dorchester; Newington Creek, or Swamp, a little higher up, where it crosses the road from Summerville to Bacon's Bridge and curves through the old Axtell, or Blake, plantation styled Newington (the northern part of which is now Dr. C. U. Shepard's tea farm), and finally is known as the Saw Mill Branch where it forms the southeastern boundary of the town of Summerville.

A little below the point where Dorchester Creek debouches into Ashley River, another creek called Eagle's Creek also empties into the Ashley—this last creek deriving its name from one Richard Eagle, who, about 1734, possessed the tract of land where the public road crossed the creek.

The region about the mouths of these two creeks—especially about the peninsula between Dorchester Creek and Ashley River—was known by the Indian name or Boo-shoo-ee.

It was first granted to John Smith, who on 20th November, 1676, obtained a grant for 1,800 acres covering this peninsula and the site of the future village.<sup>1</sup> He was a man of considerable estate who had arrived in Carolina in 1675 with his wife and family and especially recommended by the Earl of Shaftesbury "as my particular friend" with directions that he be allowed to take up a manor in some suitable place. John Smith was subsequently a member of the Grand Council and was created a Cassique, and died in 1682. From the name of the locality in which his grant was situated he was styled "John Smith, of Boo-shoo".<sup>2</sup>

The meaning of this Indian term is unknown save that

---

<sup>1</sup>Sec'y State's office, Vol. 38 (Prop. grants), p. 4.

<sup>2</sup>Sec'y State's office, Grant Bk. 1696-1703, p. 92. *Collections S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V., p. 470.

the termination "ee" or "e" seems to have some connection with water—viz: Peedee, Santee, Wateree, Congaree, Copah-ee, etc., etc.

The creek near the village of Mt. Pleasant, now called Shem, was originally Shem-ee Creek.<sup>3</sup>

The land included in the grant in 1678 to Arthur Middleton of 1,780 acres on Goose Creek (on a part of which the present Otranto club-house stands) is called "Yeshoe",<sup>4</sup> and in the grant to James Moore of 2,400 acres on Foster's Creek in 1683, the lands are described as known by the Indian names of Boo-chaw-ee and Wapensaw.<sup>5</sup> The Indian name of Foster's Creek was Appee-bee.<sup>6</sup>

The appellation Boo-shoo-ee was not confined to the site of the future village on the riverside, but was applied to the low land in the vicinity as "Boshoe Swamp" and generally to the whole tract or plantation of 1,800 acres.

It is spelt very variously in the old deeds and plats, viz: Boasoo, Boshoe, Bosho, Boosho, Booshooe, Boosoo, Bossoe, Bossua, Boo-chaw-ee, etc.

The high land or bluff on the river where the village was afterwards located was, at the time of its location and afterwards, an "old field" and probably the site of the first clearing and settlement of John Smith.

John Smith, of Boo-shoo, died prior to December, 1682, as in December, 1682, his widow, Mary, married Arthur Middleton, and on the death of the latter, about 1684, married Ralph Izard.<sup>7</sup>

John Smith seems to have left no children, and in some way his grant for 1,800 acres must have lapsed to the State or the method of a new grant must have been adopted so as to confer a good title, for in the year 1696 this same 1,800 acres is re-granted to the settlers who were to confer upon it the name of Dorchester.

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<sup>3</sup>M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. U. 7, p. 87.

<sup>4</sup>Sec'y State's off. Grant Bk. 1696-1703, p. 92.

<sup>5</sup>Sec'y State's off. Vol. 38 (Prop. Grants), p. 209.

<sup>6</sup>Sec'y State's off. Vol. 17, Miscellaneous, p. 100.

<sup>7</sup>Sec'y State's off. Vol. "Grants, etc., 1704-1708", p. 250.

The history of the town and township (so-called) of Dorchester, in South Carolina, begins with the immigration thither of a small colony from the township of Dorchester, in the then Province of Massachusetts Bay.

The earliest record notice is in the records of the First Church at Dorchester, in New England.

On those records it appears that on the 20th October, 1695, Joseph Lord, Increase Sumner and William Pratt were "dismissed", *i. e.* transferred, from that church for "Y<sup>e</sup> gathering of A church for y<sup>e</sup> South Coralina"<sup>8</sup>

Two days later, 2nd October, 1695, we read: "ocktober y<sup>e</sup> 22 being ower lecktuer day was sett apart for the ordering of M<sup>r</sup>. Joseph lord for to be pastuer to A church gathered that day for to goe to South Coralina to settell the gospell ther and the names of y<sup>e</sup> men are thes

Joshua Brooks	} of Concord
Nathaniel Billings	
William Norman	Coralina
William Adams	Sudbury
Increase Sumner	} Dorchester
William Pratt	
George Foxe	Reading
Simon Daken	Concord

thes with M<sup>r</sup>. Joseph lord did enter into a most solem Covenant to sett up the ordinances of Jesus Christ ther if the lord caryed them safely thither accordin to gospell truth withe a very large profeson of ther faithe".<sup>9</sup>

One William Norman had some years before, viz: on 22nd September, 1684, obtained the customary survey preparatory to a grant from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for 320 acres of land, which was located on the Ashley River, on the northeast side, about three miles above the

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<sup>8</sup>*Records of the First Church at Dorchester, New England*, published in 1891, p. 13.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid*, p. 109.

spot where the village of Dorchester was afterwards laid out, *i. e.* above the old Boo-shoo settlement.

This William Norman was probably the one of that name mentioned in the above list as of Carolina. Possibly to his desire for neighbours of congenial spiritual and social disposition was due the original suggestion of the colony. Of the rest of the list, Joshua Brooks, Nathaniel Billings, George Fox and Simon Daken do not appear, from any records we have, to have ever settled in Carolina—at least their names nowhere appear among the actual land-owners at Dorchester.

There are two other references to the settlement in the records of the Dorchester Church in Massachusetts.

“December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1695—The church for Carolina set sail from Boston Dec 14<sup>th</sup> at night the skiff was neer run und’ water y<sup>e</sup> Stormy wind being so boisterous. they kept a day of pray on board: & safely Landed at Carolina Decemb’ y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> oth’ vessells had a Moneths Passage this but about 14 days.

“Febr: 2<sup>d</sup> Then was y<sup>e</sup> first Sacrament of y<sup>e</sup> Lords Supper that ever was Celebrated in Carolina Eight persons received besides Such as were of y<sup>e</sup> Church by virtue of Comunion of Churches, and there was Great Joy among y<sup>e</sup> Good People of Carolina & many Thanksgivings to y<sup>e</sup> Lord”.<sup>10</sup>

And again:

“Nov. 1, 1696, Deacon Sumn’s wife & family & His Broth’ Samuel Sumn’ with his wife & family with Peter O Kellys wife & six children Dismissed to y<sup>e</sup> Church of Christ neer Newington in South Carolina (since called Dorchester)”.<sup>11</sup>

The first of these entries, viz: that of December 5th, 1695, was evidently made after its nominal date, as it mentions the date of sailing, the 14th, nine days after the apparent date of the entry. The expression as to the “other vessels”

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid, p. 145.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid, p. 148.



must refer to vessels other than the one that carried the "Church", as we shall see presently by Elder Pratt's diary there was but one vessel which at that time conveyed the members of the Church. It only marks the contrast between the quick passage of the vessel that carried the "Church" and the time taken by other vessels which sailed about the same time.

The statement as to the communion celebrated on the 2d February, 1695/6, being the first ever celebrated in Carolina is entirely erroneous. There had existed in Charles Town for many years before that date the Church of England, known as St. Philip's, on the site where St. Michael's Church now stands; also a "Meeting" House, or a Congregational Church, upon Meeting Street, supposed upon the present site of the Circular Church, as well as a Huguenot, or French Protestant Church, on or near the site of the present French Protestant Church, on a lot originally granted to one Michael Lovinge, a carpenter, and which having been sold by Lovinge to Arthur Middleton was by the latter's widow with her husband, Ralph Izard (whom she married after Middleton's death), sold to James Nicholls on the 5th May, 1687, "for the use of the commonalty of the French Church in Charleston".<sup>12</sup>

There can be no possible doubt but that communion had been repeatedly celebrated in these churches according to their respective rituals long before the emigration from Dorchester, Massachusetts.

The entry of 1st November, 1696, is worthy of note as showing that the name "Newington", which was the name given to the plantation of Mrs. (generally styled "Dame" or "Lady") Rebecca Axtell, the widow of Landgrave Daniel Axtell, had come into general use, evidencing that she had for some time been settled there.

We have in the diary of Elder Pratt—the William Pratt mentioned in the Dorchester (Mass.) Church entry of 22d. October, 1695—an account of the voyage of the party from

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<sup>12</sup>Sec'y State's off. "Grants, etc., 1704-1708", p. 250.

Boston to Charles Town. This, as being from first hand, is more authentic than the entry in the church record of Decr. 5, 1695, made from information.

Elder Pratt's diary, as a picture of the time, would, save for its length, be worthy of production here in full. It has been substantially all printed by the Rev. James Stacey, in his *History of the Midway Congregational Church, Liberty County, Georgia*, printed in 1899, at Newnan, Georgia.

The original diary is now in the possession of one of Elder Pratt's descendants, Mr. Joshua Eddy Crane, of Bridgeport, Mass.

Summarized, Elder Pratt's diary gives the account of the sailing of the "Church that was gathered in order to carry y<sup>e</sup> gospel ordinance to South Carolina" from Boston on Dec. 5, 1695, in one vessel (not two as has been erroneously stated). They had good weather until the 9th, when they encountered a gale, but from a favorable direction, and after its abatement made such progress as to get into Charles Town harbour on the 20th December. They were welcomed with a salute of 9 guns, "which was more than us all", and were very kindly entertained on shore.

After a week in the town he "was carried by water up to M<sup>r</sup>. Normans—Increase Sumner and I were kindly received and entertained by the Lady Axtel<sup>13</sup> and tho' two other men were endeavouring to get into favour with y<sup>e</sup> lady and other neighbours and to obtain the land at Ashley River" yet the lady and others of the neighbours were more kindly disposed to them.

The minister, Mr. Lord, and others of the "Church" who had remained in Charles Town were urged by "y<sup>e</sup> Lieut. General Blake<sup>14</sup> and many others" to settle at New London<sup>15</sup> and had gone to Landgrave Morton's near that place.

<sup>13</sup>Of Newington.

<sup>14</sup>Joseph Blake, Governor and Proprietor, then residing on his plantation called "Plainsfield", on Stono River, near New Cut.

<sup>15</sup>On Pon Pon River, generally known as Willtown.

Elder Pratt and his companion also went to Landgrave Morton's to view the land at New London, and there Elder Pratt gave Mr. Lord his preference for Ashley River, and the latter agreed with him.

From Landgrave Morton's they returned, stopping first at "Mr. Curtises" and then at "Mr. Gilbosons" and Govr. Bluke's.

"We were very kindly entertained at every place where we came. We heard of some of those that came from New England that had been guilty of gross miscarriages w<sup>t</sup> was a trobel to us".

They stayed in Charles Town, and then "after this M<sup>r</sup>. Lord and some of y<sup>e</sup> church came up to Ashley river and upon y<sup>e</sup> Sabeth after being y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> of January M<sup>r</sup> Lord precht at M<sup>r</sup>. Normans house upon that text in 8 Rom. 1 vrs. There were many that came to hear of y<sup>e</sup> neighbours round about and gave diligent attention. The second day of February being Sabath day M<sup>r</sup>. Lord precht at Ashley river upon y<sup>e</sup> text 1 Pet: 3: 18. Most of y<sup>e</sup> neighbours came to hear all y<sup>e</sup> next neighbours and several persons came about 10 miles to hear. The Sacrament of y<sup>e</sup> Lords Supper was administered y<sup>e</sup> day and 2 deacons chosen. At this time there was great joy among the good people".

Elder Pratt in this contemporaneous entry does not claim the communion administered on the 2d. February, 1696, as the first celebration of the Lord's Supper ever had in Carolina.

The first assertion of this appears in the entry made in the records of the church at Dorchester, Massachusetts, as of 2nd February, 1696, evidently made by the person who kept the records from communications from Carolina. Thence it seems to have crept into a farewell sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Danforth when a year later Elder Pratt (having in the meanwhile returned to New England) again embarked for Carolina. This sermon seems to have been printed in 1697, and is cited in Holmes's *American*

*Annals* for the statement (under A. D. 1696) "the regular administration of the ordinances of the Gospel had not been introduced into Carolina until this year", and "there being withall in all that country neither ordained minister nor any church in full Gospel order", as stated by the Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve in his century sermon preached at Midway, in Georgia, in 1797, upon the authority of Mr. Danforth's sermon.

The statement is repeated in the Rev. Mr. Howe's *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina*, but with the qualification that its correctness is contested.

Elder Pratt left Charles Town to return to New England on 8th February, 1696. A year later he sailed from Boston with his family to return to Carolina. He sailed from Boston on the 8th January, 1696-7, and left Nantasket on the 15th. They encountered a very stormy passage, and only reached land on the 23rd of February. He does not state if any others of the "Church" than his own family came with him, but as the records of the Massachusetts church show that two months previous, viz: November 1, 1696, Deacon Sumner's wife and family, and his brother, Samuel Sumner, with his wife and family, with Peter O'Kelly's wife and six children, had been dismissed to the church near Newington, since called Dorchester, in all probability they accompanied Elder Pratt on this second voyage, and with the latter and his family, consisting of his wife, Elizabeth Baker Pratt, and daughter, Thankful Pratt, constituted the departing friends to whom the Rev. Mr. Danforth addressed his valedictory sermon printed in 1697. The confusion made of these two departures is also evidently the origin of the statement in Mr. Howe's history that they sailed on the 14th December, 1695, in two small vessels, whereas Elder Pratt, in his contemporaneous diary mentions but one.

During Elder Pratt's absence in New England the land had been finally secured. On 7th July, 1696, a grant was made to John Stevens of the very 1,800 acres, known as

Boo-shoo, formerly granted to John Smith.<sup>16</sup> Another tract of 2,250 acres lay to the west of the Boo-shoo tract on the Ashley River, filling the intervening space between the line of the grant to John Smith and the 320 acre grant to Wm. Norman and the Newington grant of Lady Axtell. This had apparently been granted or transferred to, and was in the possession of a Mr. Rose, and was known as "Rose's" or "Rose's land". Exactly how this was obtained from Rose or why new grants were made the record does not disclose, but on the 1st February, 1699-1700, two new grants were issued to John Stevens, one for the 1,800 acres, or Boo-shoo tract, and the other for the 2,250, or "Rose's" tract—4,050 acres in all.<sup>17</sup>

These grants altho' issued to John Stevens, individually, were for the benefit of the intending settlers of the "Church", as the deeds made by John Stevens to them soon show.

Elder Pratt and the rest of the "Church" having arrived in February, 1697; the land procured was divided. Elder Pratt states in his diary:

"The 23<sup>d</sup> of March in the year 1697 the church and others that were concerned did draw loots the 24<sup>th</sup> day that all meet together to stake out and mark their loots in the trading town on both days when they met together on those occasions there was love and amity and peace in what was acted"

The division was then made and determined by lot. The place styled by the Elder "the trading town" was what was afterwards known as the village of Dorchester, which on the old map is stated to have been laid out as a place of trade. A map and division was made of the whole 4,050 acres, and the term Dorchester, or Township of Dorchester, was applied to the whole, the village site being only the place of trade in Dorchester. The old name Booshoo, however, long survived. In the deeds from John Stevens the tract of 4,050 acres is always described as consisting of two tracts,

<sup>16</sup>Sec'y State's off. Vol. 38 (Prop. Grants), p. 298.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid, p. 370.

one called Booshoo and the other Rose's. The "Rose land" having been obtained after the Boo-shoo tract is sometimes called the "New Grant" or "New Granted".

In a conveyance from the Rev. Mr. Lord to John Hawks, 4th March, 1716-17, of 100 acres it is described as lying "partly in that part of the land belonging to Dorchester which is commonly called the New Grant partly in that formerly called Bossoo."

As time went on and the village grew in size and importance the name Dorchester was restricted, but universally applied, to this town and the older designations were forgotten.

The map showing the division of the whole 4,050 acres has long since disappeared. Only by a comparison of deeds and adjoining titles can the lines and divisions be approximately arrived at.

Elder Pratt's diary shows that the "Church" were not the sole occupiers of these divisions, for his entry says that the Church "*and others that were concerned*" drew lots for the shares.

There appears to have been a division into twenty-six parts, for John Stevens, in his conveyance of the land to be used for the support of the church ministry, after conveying certain specific lots, conveys 1-26th of all undivided land in Dorchester. This undivided land consisted of 123 acres reserved for mill land near the mouth of the creek on its north side, and a "commons" of 50 acres adjacent to the place of trade. When the mill land was afterwards subdivided it was into 26 lots of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres each, and the "commons" into lots of about 2 acres each.

The old deeds show the general division of the 4,050 acres to have been as follows:

There was first set aside about 50 acres, sub-divided into 115 lots of about a quarter of an acre each in size to form a "place of trade".

Space was left for a public square and for streets, and an area of about 20 acres between the town and the creek where it enters the river was also left for public use.

A "commons" of about 50 to 52 acres was set off adjacent to the town, immediately to the west. An area of 123 acres was set aside for mill purposes and called "mill land". This 123 acres lay north of the town, along Boshoe Creek, and included the low land on each side of the creek.

The remainder of the land was laid off in two divisions. The first division consisted of two ranges. The first range consisted of 26 lots of 50 acres each laid off along the Ashley River, each lot being about 10 chains wide in its frontage on the river, and running back 50 chains. The numbering began at lot No. 1, next to William Norman's line, about a third of a mile west of the present Bacon's Bridge, and were numbered successively down toward the town. Lot No. 26 being next to the "commons".

The second range of the first division lay immediately north of the first range, from which it was separated by an highway, and was divided into 26 lots of 45 acres each. The second division lay immediately north of the second range from which it was also separated by an highway, and was likewise divided into 26 lots of 45 acres each.

The present village of Stallville and the eastern part of the town of Summerville, viz: from about Fourth South Street on the north and Sumter Avenue on the west are on part of this second division of the 4,050 acres—on part of the 2,250 acres known as Rose's or the New Grant.

The list of the settlers has not come down to us. The occupiers of the lots were not confined to them, but from data derived from later transfers, wills and conveyances the following appear to have formed substantially all of the new settlers who received lots in the division:

1. *John Stevens.* He was in Carolina before the others arrived. The record does not show where he came from. He was one of the leading men in the Dorchester settlement, and was the ancestor of the Stevens family, members of which have always occupied position in lower South Carolina.

2. *Revd. Joseph Lord.* Was the Pastor under whom the "Church" immigrated. Received lot No. 10 in the first range, and purchased lots 11 and 12 in the same range. Lot 10 he subsequently conveyed (15 Aug. 1721) to "Michael Bacon Nathaniel Sumner and Thomas Osgood Jr. and the rest of the inhabitants of in and about Dorchester now under the ministry of the Rev M' Hugh Fisher". He left Carolina and returned to Massachusetts in 1720.

3. *Increase Sumner* received a lot in the first range.

4. *William Pratt.* He received lot No. 23 in the first range. It is to his diary that we are indebted for so much information as to the first settlement. He returned to New England and there died 13th January, 1713.

5. *William Adams.*

6. *William Norman.* He had already a grant for 320 acres, and does not seem to have taken any part of the division of the 4,050 acres. He apparently left a number of descendants.

7. *Samuel Sumner*, brother of Increase Sumner, received lot 24 in the first range.

8. *Michael Bacon.* Received a lot in the first range, and purchased lots 6 and 7 in the same range from John Stevens. On one of these last two was situated the bridge over the Ashley River, originally called Stevens's Bridge, but ever since and now known as Bacon's Bridge.

9. *John Simmons* received lot 12 in the first range.

10. *Abraham Gorton* received lot 13 in the first range.

11. *Jonathan Clarke* received lot 14 in the first range.

12. *Thomas Osgood* had a lot in the first range and 1-26th part of all undivided lands.

13. *Job Chamberlain* removed to Carolina in 1698, and in 1702 owned a lot in the second division.

14. *Aaron Way, Senr.*

15. *Aaron Way, Junr.*

16. *William Way.*

17. *Moses Way.*

18. *Samuel Way.*



All of the Ways seem to have been original settlers and at an early date owned lots in one or other of the divisions.

19. *Robert Miller*, an early settler, as early as 1717 had accumulated 479 acres in the second range of the first division.

The foregoing are all that can be said with any degree of certainty to have been among those who received lots at the first division of the 4,050 acres.

The following are the additional names of others who appear soon afterwards as owning some of the lots and as forming part of the distinctive Church:

<i>John Hill,</i>	in 1726.
<i>Thomas Satur,</i>	" 1722.
<i>Peter Sarey,</i>	" 1738.
<i>Joseph Brunson,</i>	" 1722.
<i>John Hawks,</i>	" 1721.
<i>David Batcheler,</i>	" 1707.
<i>John Kitchen,</i>	" 1720.
<i>Thomas Graves,</i>	" 1720.
<i>Robert Winn,</i>	" 1718.
<i>Stephen Dowse,</i>	" 1727.
<i>Isaac Brunson,</i>	" 1712.

There were outsiders, apparently, who had lots very early. These may have been the "others that were concerned", mentioned by Elder Pratt.

Ralph Izard and Daniel Chastaigner, both persons wholly disconnected with the "Church", held lots in the first range at an early date. Izard prior to 1708 and Chastaigner prior to 1712.

The small lots in the town, or place of trade, very soon began to drift into the hands of outsiders.

There has been a tendency to depict this settlement as something unusual—a band of enthusiastic missionaries carrying the Gospel into a primeval wilderness.

The Rev. Mr. Howe, in his *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina*, says they "came into this country as a missionary church to plant an institution of the Gospel",

and again they sailed "toward the land God had given them as an inheritance, not knowing whither they went", and again that they settled "here in the midst of an unbroken forest inhabited by beasts of prey and savage men twenty miles from the dwellings of any whites they took up their abode".

All this is rhetorical but not historical. Mr. Howe cites as his authority a sermon styled "The Hand of God Recognized", preached by the Rev. Mr. George Sheldon on the 22d. February, 1846, in the Congregational Church at Dorchester, in observance of the 150th anniversary of that church. This sermon does make similar statements, but the reverend author gives no references for his statements.

The contemporaneous records show otherwise. The "Church" debated between two points. Booshoos and New London. They were entertained and housed at both places by persons who had already settled. The lands they finally settled on had been granted away and settled by another 20 years previously. They were surrounded by settlers who had preceded them, viz: Lord Shaftesbury's barony with its settlement lay to the south, on the opposite side of the river. West of them were the settlements of Col. Andrew Percival (granted in 1682), of William Norman (1684), of Benjamin Waring, of Lady Axtell at Newington. East, along the Ashley River, the entire land was taken up already by grants and settlements, and northeast of them, about six miles off towards the head of Goose Creek, was another and quite numerous group of settlements dating from 10 to 20 years previous.

Elder Pratt himself says in his diary that Mr. Lord's first preaching was attended by "all y<sup>e</sup> next neighbours", and that persons even came from 10 miles around.

It is not even certain that the church building, constructed by the Dorchester immigration, was the first church building constructed in that section.

The little colony of French Huguenots who settled in the neighbourhood of the head of Goose Creek had at a very early

period a small church structure on lands not far to the east of the present Ladson's station, on the Southern Railway. This last may have preceded the erection of any church at Dorchester.

Provision was made at once, however, by the Dorchester settlers for the construction of a permanent church building and the support of the ministry, for on 21st September, 1702, John Stevens conveyed "for provision for the ministry of the Congregational Church now settled in Dorchester unto the inhabitants of Dorchester and particularly unto William Pratt Increase Sumner and Thomas Osgood Sen<sup>r</sup>. as persons intrusted by the inhabitants of Dorchester and to their successors from time to time chosen by the inhabitants of said Dorchester", lot No. 9 in the first range within the land "now called by the name of Dorchester (which was formerly two tracts one commonly called Boosoo the other Roses land)", also Lot 1 in the second division, also 4 small lots Nos. 13, 33, 44 and 112 "in the place designed for a place of trade within Dorchester", also 1-26th of all undivided land within Dorchester. The ministry seems to have been provided for as if the "Church" itself formed one of the 26 to whom the tract was partitioned.

The church building was placed on Lot 9 in the first range where its ruins and the old grave-yard stand to this day.

It was not placed in the town or place for trade, but about one and one-half or two miles to the west, near the public road, then called the "Broad Path".

The place seems to have thriven slowly. Thankful Pratt, the daughter of William Pratt, married a Daniell Axtell, of Sudbury, in Massachusetts. When he came to Carolina is not known, but he was here in 1699, carrying on a saw mill and tar and turpentine business in connection with Lady Axtell and Robert Fenwicke, and Gershom Hawks. He kept a sort of day book of accounts, which is now in the hands of his descendants, Mr. Joshua Eddy Crane, of Bridgeport, Massachusetts.

This day book as containing the names of the persons with whom he dealt gives us the names of the then persons living in and around Dorchester. Gershom Hawks and Robert Fenwicke had each obtained grants for 1,000 acres in the vicinity—Robert Fenwicke in 1700<sup>18</sup> and Gershom Hawks in 1705.<sup>19</sup> All of the present town of Summerville, not included in the Dorchester tract of 4,050 acres, lies within the last two grants. Germantown and that part of Summerville adjacent to Germantown are on the grant to Hawks, and all of New Summerville, *i. e.* that part laid out by the Railroad Company is on the grant to Fenwicke.

The old mill dam and mill site which gave the name of "Saw Mill" Branch to the swamp is either on part of the original Dorchester grant or the grant to Fenwicke.

Daniel Axtell left Carolina in 1707 and returned to Massachusetts, and died in 1736 at Deighton on the Taunton River.

Although of the same name as the Carolina Axtells there is no known blood connection between them.

As early as 1729 the land where the old mill dam ran across the swamp in Summerville was known as "Saw mill land". It had no connection with the tract of 123 acres reserved as "Mill land" near the town of Dorchester, but was the land around the saw mill which was operated by Daniel Axtell prior to 1707. Ever since that date this part of Booshoo Creek, adjacent to Summerville, has been known as "Saw Mill Branch".

In 1882, before the present canal down the swamp was excavated, the old mill dam was practically intact. Some of the old mill timbers of solid cypress remained on the old mill site. The oldest inhabitant could remember no one who had seen the mill run, and the growth of pines showed that no water could have been kept on the pond for near a century.

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<sup>18</sup>Sec'y State's office, Vol. 38, p. 400.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid, p. 523.

The data as to the town of Dorchester and its early history are very scanty. The country around it began to fill up, and the town, lying at the head of navigation on the Ashley River, became a trading place and point of distribution. It stood at a point capable of easy defence and of easy communication by water with Charles Town, and thus became a point of support and refuge from Indian invasions.

The settlers in Dorchester began to overflow. It was easy to obtain grants of land, and many grants were obtained higher up and across the Ashley River, especially in the section known afterwards as "Beech Hill".

Merchants established themselves in the town. The streets are not named on the plan, and the only names that have come down thro' the deeds are the "Bay", lying along the river, and "George" Street, the street running to the "Broad Path" or public road.

Gillson Clapp was a merchant "on the Bay" in 1724, and in 1722 Thomas Satur, of Dorchester, Jacob Satur, of London, Eleazer Allen, of Charles Town, and William Rhett, Jr., of Charles Town, formed a co-partnership to carry on trade at Dorchester.

In 1708 Dorchester was a small town containing about 350 souls.

In 1706 the Rev. Joseph Lord wrote to a friend in Massachusetts that the country was more frequented by way of trade.

In 1706 the Act for the establishment of the Church of England in the Province was passed. Six parishes were created, and Dorchester was included in St. Andrew's Parish.

In 1715 the Yemassee Indian War broke out, and the entire province south of the Stono River was devastated. The Yemassee invasion itself seems never to have reached Dorchester, but an invasion of the Indians to the northward, which took place at the same time, was more threatening. This invasion was met by Capt. George Chicken at the head of the Goose Creek militia, and a decisive defeat was inflicted upon the Indians at a place styled in the old accounts "The Ponds".

This appears to be the Percival plantation at the point now called "Shulz's Lake".

The Yemassee War inflicted a terrible loss on the Province, and for many years delayed the settlement of the Province to the south of Ashley River.

In 1719 St. Andrew's Parish was divided, and the upper portion, including Dorchester and the surrounding territory, was created a separate parish and called St. George.

A church was directed to be built at a point to be selected by a majority of the commissioners named with the approval of a majority of the inhabitants of the parish of the profession of the Church of England who should contribute to the building. The commissioners were: Alexander Skene, Capt. Walter Izard, Thomas Diston, Samuel Wragg, John Cantey, Thomas Waring and Jacob Satur.

The place selected for the church was the place for a place of trade or Dorchester town.

The parish church, with its surrounding graveyard, was then placed in the town on lots Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56.

The parish then contained 115 English families, amounting to about 500 persons, and 1,300 slaves. The town now began to forge ahead. Roads were extended by statute into the surrounding country, and in 1722 the bridges over the Ashley—Stevens's Bridge (now Bacon's Bridge) and Waring's Bridge (now Slann's Bridge) were confirmed as public bridges.

In 1723 an Act was passed for settling a fair and markets in the town of Dorchester, in Berkeley County, "being a frontier in that part of the Country".

In 1734 an Act was passed for the founding and erecting a free school at the town of Dorchester, in the parish of St. George, and in the same year an Act was passed to clear out the Ashley River up to Slann's Bridge.

A bridge across the river, opposite the town of Dorchester, had already been built.

A great loss of population in the surrounding country took place in 1752-56. The descendants of the original set-

tlers who gave the name to Dorchester—the members of the “White Meeting” or Congregationalist Church—had overflowed into the surrounding country. So many of them had settled in the Beech Hill section that about 1737 another place of worship was constructed there for their convenience. The “Church” had acquired 95 acres in two tracts on the “Beech Hill” road, and on one of these tracts, not far from the parish line of St. Paul’s, the building for worship was constructed. The congregation being practically the same as that at Dorchester, one minister served at both places on alternate Sundays.

In 1752-56 a general exodus of these congregations took place to Georgia. The reasons, as stated in their records, were lack of sufficient lands for their increasing numbers, and the unhealthiness of Dorchester and Beech Hill. In 1752 they procured two grants of land, aggregating 31,950 acres on the coast of Georgia, between the Medway and Newport rivers, in what subsequently became Liberty County. Nearly all of the congregations of the Dorchester and Beech Hill churches with their minister, the Rev. John Osgood, removed. The names of the settlers who took up the 31,950 acres and their subsequent history is fully detailed by the Rev. Mr. Stacey, in his *History of Midway Church*, to which reference has already been made.

The effect of their removal was practically the death blow to the Congregational Church in St. George’s Parish, Dorchester. No settled minister was had to perform services. The building at Beech Hill, being of wood, soon perished. From that date the history of Dorchester ceases to be the history of a Congregational settlement and becomes the history of the village of Dorchester and the parish of St. George, Dorchester.

In addition to its growth as a town during these years Dorchester also had become the place of resort for supplies for the country around, which had been taken up more or less for the seats and plantations of a number of wealthy families.

Just below on the Ashley, on its north bank, was the plantation of the Wrights now called "Oak Forest", and below that the residence of one of the branches of the Izard family called "Cedar Grove", well known for the style of its buildings and its gardens. Above and beyond the road to Bacon's Bridge was the seat of another one of the Izards, on the old grant to William Norman, and called "Burton", and afterwards "Fair Spring", where are still to be seen the remains of a large brick house. Above this was the site of the original grant to Benjamin Waring, the ancestor of the Waring family, and which during the Revolutionary War was owned by Dr. David Oliphant, a member of the Council of Safety and Surgeon-General of the Continental forces in South Carolina. Above this again was the old grant and residence of Col. Andrew Percival, always known as "The Ponds"—the chief pond now being "Shulz's Lake". The most pretentious buildings and mansion were those at "Newington", the old Axtell settlement, which through Lady Axtell's daughter, Lady Elizabeth Blake (Lady as the wife of a Landgrave and Lord Proprietor), had descended to Col. Joseph Blake. The Newington house was said to have been one of the largest brick houses built in lower Carolina at that period, and with its double avenue of live oaks and wide gardens was at the time of the Revolutionary War one of the "show places", so to say, of the country side. The Ralph Izard who settled at "Burton", afterwards "Fair Spring", about a mile and a half distant, had married a daughter of Col. Blake, and a straight road or avenue led from one house to the other.

West of Newington, across the swamp and within a few yards of the present public road, now called the Orangeburg road, was the brick mansion of "Mount Boone", devised by Lady Axtell to another daughter, Mrs. Joseph Boone. By his will in 1733, Mr. Boone directed himself to be buried at Mount Boone, and his broken grave stone is still there, adjacent to the foundations of the house, with the inscription placed over him in 1733.



A number of other settlements stretched up along the Cypress Swamp to the north, where a number of grants had been made to the Ways, Warings, Postells, Ford, Verditty, Boisseau and Porcher to the point well known on the old plats and in the old Statutes as "Izard's Cowpen", another large estate of the Izard family where the public road crosses the Cypress Swamp.

To the east of Dorchester was the settlement and mansion of Robert Miller, on what afterwards was known as "Rose Hill", and that of Mr. John Branford at the point where stands the house formerly owned by the late Dr. Brailsford. South of which was the place belonging early in the last century to Sir Hovenden Walker, and generally called his barony. West of this again, and nearer Dorchester, was the seat of Richard Walter, which was after the Revolutionary War acquired by Capt. Matthias Hutchinson, and by him named "Traveller's Rest", and opposite this, on the east of the public road, was the seat of Mr. Richard Waring, originally called "White Hall", but afterwards "Tranquil Hill", and noteworthy for its choice site and elaborate garden.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War Dorchester, altho' still a mere village, was next to Charles Town and George Town, the largest village in South Carolina.

The Council of Safety, in July, 1775, directed its survey and fortification, and in October, 1775, part of the public store of powder and ordnance with the public records were lodged there for safety. In November, 1775, the fortifications being completed, Capt. Francis Marion was ordered to garrison it with two companies. In May, 1778, Gen. Moultrie formed his camp at Dorchester, and a year later, in May, 1779, Gen. Moultrie, then hastening to Charles Town to meet the invasion of the British under Prévost halted and reformed his army at Dorchester.

In February, 1780, Sir Henry Clinton landed and advanced to the siege of Charles Town, and as part of the general defence Gen. Moultrie constructed a redoubt on the

high land on the east side of the Ashley River, at Bacon's Bridge, so as to command the bridge and prevent a crossing there on Dorchester. The remains of this redoubt are still visible.

All the American forces being withdrawn to the city, Tarleton, commanding the British Cavalry, marched, practically unopposed, up the Ashley, crossed the river at Bacon's Bridge, and took possession of Dorchester on the 13th April, 1780.

Lieut. Allaire, of Ferguson's Loyal Americans, describes the town then as a small village, containing about 40 houses and a church.

With the capture of Charles Town and the subjection of the Low-Country to the British, Dorchester became a British post occupied by a British garrison. To the period of the British occupation is assigned the construction of the earth-work that is situate about a third of a mile northeast of Dorchester, at the junction of the public road leading to Charles Town and the road leading to Goose Creek (now commonly called the Ladson Road), between Eagle and Dorchester creeks. This earth-work commands both roads at this junction.

The writer has never been able to find any record of its construction, and it is only by tradition ascribed to the British. It resembles other redoubts constructed by the British at the time, especially one on the old Fair Lawn, or Colleton, barony at the head of Cooper River.

On July 14, 1781, Dorchester was occupied by Col. Lee ("Light Horse Harry") with his legion, capturing many horses and a good supply of ammunition, but was again occupied by the British when Gen. Greene concentrated his troops prior to the movements resulting in the battle of Eutaw Springs.

On December 1, 1781, Col. Wade Hampton advanced against Dorchester. The British garrison of 400 infantry and 150 cavalry did not await his attack, but during the night destroyed everything, threw their cannon into the

river and retreated to Charles Town, and Dorchester passed finally under the control of the American forces.

During the occupancy of Dorchester by the British a party from that garrison or from Charles Town visited the Fair Spring mansion house (near the public road, a little above Bacon's Bridge) for the purpose of capturing Mr. Ralph Izard, then an Aide-de-camp to Col. Lee, of the Legion, of whose presence at his home they had been apprized. He had scarcely time to conceal himself in a clothes-press before the house was entered by the British soldiers. Nothing saved him but the composure and urbanity of Mrs. Izard (a Miss Stead) who maintained her self control, notwithstanding the threat to her of personal indignity and the plunder of her house. Affected by her behavior credence was given to the information that Mr. Izard was not there. The party being drawn off Mr. Izard crossed the Ashley in the rear of his house and gave the alarm to a body of the American troops. The enemy had again returned to the Fair Spring house for another search, and again retired, but not in time to evade the pursuit of a body of American cavalry, who had been pushed across Bacon's Bridge, and overtaking the returning enemy completely routed them.

After the close of the Revolutionary War Dorchester rapidly decayed. Several reasons conduced to this.

Its military and defensive position entirely departed with the growth of the middle and upper country and the extension of the frontier. With the development and increase of roads and the accompanying river navigation, Dorchester ceased to be a point of any commercial importance, the points of reception and distribution of merchandise being shifted with the growth of the country. The country immediately around Dorchester was neither fertile or populous, and its population was composed of planters who could and did deal directly with Charles Town. Finally its location was an unhealthy one, and entirely unsuited for the purposes of a summer resort for the surrounding planters. There being no reasons based on health, business or defence for its perpetuation it rapidly ceased to exist.

On March 5, 1788, scarcely five years after the close of the war, the following entry is made in Bishop Asbury's journal:

"March 5 1788 I passed Dorchester where there are remains of what appears to have been once a considerable town. There are the ruins of an elegant church and the vestiges of several well built houses".

With the decadence of Dorchester, and perhaps accelerating it, came the foundation and growth of the town of Summerville, situated at first about five miles off, on the headwaters of the same creek that flowed by Dorchester, and on a part of the grant originally made to Gershom Hawks in 1705. From Hawks it passed in some way to Daniel Axtell, the one who ran the saw mill, for in 1729 Daniel Axtell and his son, Daniel Axtell, Jr., of Bristol, in Dighton County, Massachusetts, conveyed it to Daniel Stewart, whose son, Daniel Stewart, in 1766, conveyed it with some lots in the second division of the Dorchester 4,050 acre tract to Michael Geiger. From Michael Geiger it descended to his son, Jacob Geiger. After Jacob Geiger's death it was, in 1811, under proceedings in the Court of Equity for partition conveyed to Jacob Williman.

Prior to this date (1811) its occupancy had begun. The planters of the neighborhood, in search of some healthy retreat during summer, where security could be had from the malarial disorders that beset their fertile but unhealthy plantations, found that the pine land ridges of Summerville answered the purpose. There was a thick growth of the long leaf or yellow pine, and a succession of dry sandy ridges, with a sufficient fall in the water courses to carry off the excessive rain and moisture. It was found to be free from the pest of mosquitoes, and the nights, even in summer, fresh and invigorating.

From about 1790, little by little one planter after another made a summer settlement and built a house, and the abandoned and decaying houses of Dorchester (from which materials, and especially bricks were removed) formed the basis

and furnished the foundations of the new town, until nothing but crumbling piles of broken fragments of brick were left to mark the sites of the hearths of the old one.

Jacob Williman, in his life, parted with some of the pine land, and on his death the remainder was conveyed to Thomas Moore, by whose direction a part was laid off as a town in 1832. The part laid off being what was formerly called "Old Summerville", lying west of a line beginning about the house now occupied by Mr. L. A. Emerson, at the corner of First South and Palmetto streets, and running in a southerly direction to the house now occupied by Mr. E. P. Guerard, on Sumter Avenue and Sixth South Street, and thence easterly across Red Hill.

About the same time as Moore had "Old Summerville" laid out and platted the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company had "New Summerville" laid out as a town—adjacent to and east of "Old Summerville". This lay on part of the grant to Robert Fenwicke in 1701, which part of the grant, with one of the lots in the second division of the Dorchester tract of 4,050 acres, became the property of Gershom Hawks and descended to Moses Hawks by whose executors they were conveyed in 1737 to Daniel Stewart by whose son, John Stewart, they were in 1760 conveyed to Samuel Wainwright, under whose will they passed to his nephew, Richard Wainwright. Under an execution against Richard Wainwright they were sold in 1802 to Robert Dewar, and, on a division of Robert Dewar's property in 1831, were sold to the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company. By that company the portion adjacent to and on each side of the railroad was laid out for a town, and now comprises the larger part of the town of Summerville.

The town of Summerville, altho' in some respects the descendant of Dorchester, as being in part situate upon the original Dorchester grant, and in part upon land granted to or owned by persons affiliated with the original Dorchester settlers (Hawks and Stewart) and in part originally constructed from materials derived from old Dorchester, yet was

settled by entirely different people. The effect of the exodus to Georgia was such that among the earlier settlers of Summerville there is not one bearing the name of any of the "Church" who migrated from Dorchester, Massachusetts.

#### THE OLD PARISH CHURCH.

The most conspicuous object remaining on the site of the old village of Dorchester is the ruined tower of the old church. This is all that is left of the Parish Church of St. George's, Dorchester. It is not as is sometimes supposed the Congregational Church of the old immigrants from Dorchester, Massachusetts, but the church constructed when the Church of England was the established church of the Province. The Statute providing for its construction was enacted in 1719. This Statute appropriated £333.6s 8d (Carolina paper currency) to assist in defraying the cost of construction.

Lots 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 in the village of Dorchester, about an acre and a quarter, facing the public square, were purchased as a site for the church and church-yard. A glebe of 150 acres within the limits of the Dorchester 4,050 acres was also purchased.

The parish then contained 115 English families, numbering about 500 souls, and 1,300 slaves.

The commissioners appointed by Statute for building the church procured a subscription of £1,196, to which the General Assembly added £466. The work of construction was begun in 1719, and in 1720 all the outer work was finished. The church was of brick, 50 feet long by 30 wide, besides the chancel. In 1724 the glebe and parsonage being found inconveniently distant from the church, by authority given by a Statute, the old glebe and parsonage were sold and a new one purchased. The new glebe was lot 25 in the first range, fronting on Ashley River 50 acres, with 25 acres in the second range—75 acres in all. The parsonage building was on the north side of the public road, about a quarter of a

mile west of the church. It is now owned by Mr. John Grimball. Some large oaks and a few wooden buildings mark the site.

In 1734 a Statute was passed reciting that the church was in a very decayed and ruinous condition, and also too small for the inhabitants of the parish, and directing the vestry and church wardens to repair and new pew the church and make an addition to it. In 1736 the repairs had advanced but were not yet finished. In 1739 £300 (currency) was appropriated by Parliament for a parsonage house. In 1752 the parishioners had enlarged the parsonage, added out-buildings and purchased two negroes for the service of the rector. They had also built a handsome steeple to the church and had opened a subscription for a ring of bells which were afterwards obtained. Two of these bells are stated by the author of *Carolina in the Olden Time* in her later work styled *Our Forefathers* to have been given to the church of St. Paul's, Radcliffeboro, in the city of Charleston.

During the Revolutionary War, the church is said to have suffered dilapidation at the hands of the British, and at the close was in a nearly ruinous state. It was slightly repaired in 1811, and divine service was held in it again, but the revivification was transient. Its congregation had departed. There was neither support nor congregation for it, although after the Revolutionary War the few remaining members of the congregation had been incorporated as the Episcopal Church of St. George's, Dorchester. The growing settlement of Summerville established a place for worship which as more convenient for the summer residents who were members of the Church of England was attended by them, and in winter, when the summer population was scattered on the plantations, the majority attended the church of St. Paul's, Stono, about sixteen miles distant. In 1720 the church is stated by Dr. Dalcho, the historian of the Diocese, to be in a ruinous state, without a rector, its records all lost.

Some years later it took fire from one of the many fires that annually devastated the woods of the Low-Country, and its roof and most of the woodwork was destroyed.

The brick walls—even to their foundations—were at once removed by the surrounding vandals, and nothing remained save the tower. The earthquake of 1886 nearly completed the destruction of this, leaving but a remnant still standing.

The church-yard was the hereditary burying place of many of the families of this neighborhood; the Blakes, the Izards and others. In 1841 one of that family of Izards died, and was brought for burial in the old family lot. On that occasion the late Mr. Wm. Izard Bull, of Ashley Hall, a nephew of the deceased, caused to be thrown up around the ruined church and church-yard the present earth embankment, so as to clearly and forever mark and set aside the resting place of his ancestors. In 1857 the vestry of the church in Summerville, in whom by Statute the parsonage had been vested, sold it away. The old church and church-yard now belong to the Diocese of South Carolina.

#### THE OLD FORT.

The old fort that faces the old church stands on the top of the rise or bluff of the river bank where it commanded the bridge across the river and the approach to it. It is located partly on lot 13 in the plan of the old village and partly on the street leading to the bridge head. It is the most perfect example remaining in the State of a fort of the period. It is constructed of the material called “tapia”, or more commonly “tabby”. This is composed of oyster shells embedded in a bond or matrix of burnt shell lime, and forms a most durable and lasting composition. The exact date of its construction is unknown. The material of its construction gives no certain indication as “tabby” was used for such purposes from an early date in the history of the Province down to as late as 1812. There are the remains of a fort constructed of that material on “Cole’s Island” on



the north side of Stono Inlet, which was constructed during the war of 1812.

There is a tradition that the fort was coeval with the settlement of Dorchester, and was relied on as a defence against the Indian enemies of the Province. No record support of this exists, although it is plausible and likely. On the plan of the village as originally laid out in 1697, as afterwards, in 1742, recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, no fort is set down, although the site of the parish church, constructed in 1719, is mentioned. There are a number of appropriations for fortifications in the tax Acts passed by the Assembly from 1740 on, but in none of such as are published in the Statutes at Large is any specific mention made of the fort at Dorchester.

In 1775 the Council of Safety of the Province directed Dorchester to be fortified, and in December, 1775, they directed Fort Lyttelton, near Beaufort, to be repaired with "tappy". Commissioners of fortifications for Dorchester were appointed by the Council of Safety, and in December, 1775, urgency was recommended to them in the erection of barracks, a guard room, and a place for confinement of prisoners; and on January 31, 1776, the Council of Safety authorized the payment of £760.10.07 on account of the fortification of Dorchester, and in February the military stores were placed in the fort and magazine at Dorchester, with a further payment of £271.10.00 on February, 6, 1776, for hire of negroes on the works at Dorchester.

Whatever fort or strong-work may have existed prior to 1775 it is safe to infer that the present fort represents the fortification constructed in that year by order of the Council of Safety.

#### THE OLD CONGREGATIONAL MEETING HOUSE.

The old "White Meeting", or Congregational Church, the place of worship of the "Church" proper, who emigrated from Massachusetts to carry the Gospel into Carolina, was located about two miles from the village, near the public

road, on lot No. 9, in the first range. Lot No. 10, adjoining, was afterwards donated to the church by the Rev. Mr. Joseph Lord, so that at that point there was 100 acres devoted to the use of the church. The first building is said to have been of wood, replaced by a brick structure erected in 1700 on the site where the ruins now stand. The only authority for this appears to be the statement to that effect made in the petition to the Legislature for incorporation of the United Independent Congregational Church of Dorchester and Beech Hill in 1793. All later statements in sermons and histories are apparently based upon this petition. The removal of practically the entire congregation to Georgia in 1752-56 caused for many years nearly an entire discontinuance of services in the church building or "White Meeting House", as it was then commonly called, and in which the celebrated Whitefield, in 1744, preached to a crowded congregation. During the Revolutionary War the British are said to have burnt its interior, but the walls were left standing. In 1794 the church was reorganized, a charter was procured from the State, a constitution adopted, and the church edifice repaired. But what a change! Not a single descendant (unless perchance thro' female lines in different names) of the original members of the old congregation formed one of the new.

The church continued to be intermittently used for many years; having entered into affiliation with the Presbyterian Church in the State a supply of ministers was procured. In 1848 Mr. George Sheldon, the then minister, delivered in the church that sermon in commemoration of its 150th anniversary, to which reference has been made. But the same cause which led to the abandonment of the parish church of St. George's finally caused the abandonment of the old original "White Meeting". In 1813 Mr. Jacob Williman donated four acres in Summerville for a summer retreat for the minister of the church. It is on part of this four acres that the present Presbyterian parsonage in Summerville still stands. A house or parsonage was built on the four acres.

Then in 1815 the parsonage house in Dorchester was sold. Then most of the lots 9 and 10 around the church (all between the public road and the river) were sold, and finally the attendance at the Presbyterian Church in Summerville superseded the use of the old building.

In 1882 it was ruinous, but still capable of repair. The earthquake of 1886 practically destroyed it, and now but a remnant of its walls remains.

The ruins stand among a grove of trees with quite an extensive country grave-yard around them. The oldest stones are those to Dr. Samuel Stevens (son of the original John Stevens), who died in 1760, and his wife. There are no other stones prior to 1800.

#### THE FREE SCHOOL.

The first Act creating a free school in Dorchester was passed in 1724. Ten years later, in 1734, another Act was passed. The commissioners named in the last Act were Alexander Skene, Thomas Waring, Joseph Blake, Arthur Middleton, Ralph Izard, Robert Wright, Paul Jenys, Walter Izard and Benjamin Waring, Esqrs., Rev. Francis Varnod, William Cattell and John Williams, Esqrs.

There is nothing to show the steps taken under this Act, but on March 19, 1756, an Act was passed for more effectually putting in force the provisions of the former Act of 1734. It recited that the commissioners under the former Act were all dead, and appointed the following new commissioners to execute the Act, viz: The rector of the parish for the time being, and Henry Middleton, Walter Izard, Ralph Izard, Daniel Blake, John Ainslie, Esqrs., Mr. Benjamin Waring, Mr. Richard Waring and Mr. Joseph Waring.

The minute book from this date is in existence, and shows that the first meeting of the commissioners, under the new Act, was held June 27, 1757. The meeting was held in the vestry room of the parish church in Dorchester, and the commissioners present were the Rev. Mr. Langhorne, Walter Izard, Ralph Izard, Daniel Blake, Henry Middleton, John Ainslie, Benjamin Waring and Joseph Waring.

They elected Henry Middleton, president, and Daniel Blake, treasurer. Mr. Middleton was the Henry Middleton, of Middleton Place, on the Ashley River, afterwards president of the First Continental Congress and a member of the Council of Safety in South Carolina. Mr. Blake was the owner of the Newington place, and the members of the commission were all prominent and influential citizens of the Province.

A legacy of £500 (currency), left for the school by Mr. Thomas Diston, was paid to the commission, and the treasurer reported that he had in his hands £2,600 (currency) to be put out at interest. The commissioners went to work and at their meeting on March 27, 1758, ordered that two brick houses, twenty-three feet wide and thirty-six feet long, one story high, with a Dutch roof, be built—one to serve for the school and the other as a dwelling for the master and his family.

The houses were shortly completed, and the school continued in active existence and operation in the village of Dorchester for many years. A large number of donations were made—among the most prominent were one in 1739, by Samuel Wragg of £100 (sterling) for the erection of a free school, one of £500 (currency) by Peter Taylor in 1764, and one of £380 (currency) by Daniel Blake in the same year—the two latter to be let out at interest, and the income applied to supporting poor children who might thereafter be charitably educated at the free school.

After the Revolution, in 1789, an Act was passed reciting that the school had received many donations from charitable persons, and possessed much and valuable property, and appointed the following commissioners to continue it with the power of nominating successors when vacancies occurred, viz: William Postell, Mathias Hutchinson, Thomas Waring, of Pine Hill, Joseph Waring, Morton Waring, Daniel Stewart, John Dawson, Richard Wainwright, Thomas Smith and George Evans.

The school continued in active operation, but, as all its patrons and their children who formed its scholars gradually came from the growing village of Summerville, in 1817 the commissioners procured an Act allowing them to remove the school from the village of Dorchester to any other part of St. George's Parish, and it was accordingly removed to Summerville, and a building constructed on land given by Mr. James R. Stewart, somewhere on the lot now owned by Mr. H. M. Manigault. There it continued for many years, and the remnant of the fund so originally arising from donations beginning under the Act of 1734 is still in the hands of the commissioners of the free school in Dorchester, residing in Summerville, and is used and applied for school purposes.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

**SOUTH CAROLINA'S HISTORY.**—*The Salem Register* made the following observations in 1804 on several South Carolina works that were then new (See *Charleston Courier*, Tuesday, June 19, 1804):

"Several late publications have assisted the knowledge of South Carolina. Drayton's view of South Carolina has real merit. We notice at the close of it, a chart of the entrance into Winyah bay. The writer observes 'that a short canal may be cut across North Island; from eighteen feet of water in the bay, to twenty four feet of water in the sea. And by an estimate of Lieut. Col. Senf's, accompanying the same, it is supposed the canal may be effected for five thousand pounds sterling.' He observes, 'a plan of this kind is much favoured by the citizens of Georgetown, as the approach to that place will thereby be attended with greater safety; and its commerce be much increased by admitting vessels of heavier burthen, than those which can at present enter through the channel between North and South Islands.' We notice with pleasure everything which promises increasing prosperity to our country; Governor Moultrie, a general in the American army, has favoured the world with memoirs of the American revolution, so far as it related to the states of North and South Carolina and Georgia. In his preface the general observes, 'that he was induced to his undertaking, as he believed no one was furnished with such materials, and because his memory could link the documents together,' so as more completely to exhibit a history of the transactions. He acknowledges himself indebted to Doctor David Ramsay, the author of the Revolution of South Carolina, and of the History of the American Revolution. The works do not interfere, and from Mr. Drayton's extensive enquiries and Gen. Moultrie's documents, and the known talents of Dr. Ramsay, as well as the labors of Huet, Fraser and others, South Carolina may boast of having furnished the most valuable materials for all parts of its history."

That is what was said one hundred years ago. At least a dozen reviewers in the same number of different quarters of America have declared in recent years, since the appearance of Gen. McCrady's monumental work, that South Carolina to-day has the best written up history of any State in the Union. And so it has. Almost every phase of the State's history has been written up and covered by books or pamphlets—erroneously in many cases, it is true—but still

these works are all of some service. But where are they? Only a few private collections and that of the Charleston Library Society contain a tenth of these books and pamphlets. The library of South Carolina College has a small collection of them, those of Winthrop and Clemson colleges still smaller collections, while the Citadel has next to nothing, and the State Library is a disgrace to the State. Almost every important library in the North and several in the West contain a larger collection of South Carolina books than either of our State institutions, and these libraries are adding every such book that they can find, while our State institutions either have not the funds with which to buy them or prefer unreliable encyclopædic works by outsiders. Students of historical and economical questions in all parts of the Union are turning their attention to South Carolina as a fruitful field for study, but when they come here they find tons of valuable records of which they can make little use because of the chaotic condition in which they are kept, and very few of the books which have been published about our State, and such books as they do find are neither classified, catalogued nor indexed. Perhaps there are those who think historical work and the proper preservation of historical records of no practical value. Just let such people take a glance at the foregoing extract from the Massachusetts newspaper, or let them ask Senator Tillman if South Carolina's claim against the General Government could ever have been settled without the papers in the case, and if he found any difficulty in getting those papers. If we are always ready to show what we have done, so will we be better able to show what we can do.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR IN 1770.—“Last Thursday Evening landed here, from on board the Ship Brice, Capt. Muir, from Bristol, Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath, an Honour conferred upon him, for having planned and executed the Enterprise against the *Manilla's* (during the virtuous Administration of that justly celebrated Patriot, the Right Hon. *William Pitt*, afterwards created Earl of Chat-

ham) accompanied by *Richard Collins, Esq*; a Captain in his Majesty's Navy, and his Lady, intending to make the tour of America. The Reports of Sir William's coming in a public Character were not true."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, January 4, 1770.

A CURIOUS CASE.—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* of Tuesday, February 5, 1771, in giving an account of the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions just concluded, said:

"Of Twenty seven Bills given out to the Grand Jury, they found Twenty One. One of the Prisoners who was found not guilty by the Jury, without going out of Court, was a young Woman from Craven County, under twenty Years of Age, indicted for stealing seventeen Horses. Her Beauty and elegant figure, joined to the native Innocence visible in her Countenance and the strangeness of the Accusation, interested every Body in the Cause; her Council did her great Justice, and her Acquittal was received with universal Satisfaction."

BELVIDERE.—The handsome estate now in possession of the Charleston Country Club was formerly the home of Thomas Shubrick. The present house was built about the end of the 18th., or beginning of the 19th., century, as the following extract from *The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser* for Tuesday, March 22, 1796, shows that a former dwelling on the same estate was burned in 1796:

"Belvidere, the elegant seat of Thomas Shubrick, esq. three miles from this city, was yesterday morning destroyed by fire. We are informed that all the furniture, except what was in the lower story, was consumed."

COL. THOMAS NEEL.—The following letter was written by Col. Thomas Neel, of the New Acquisition Regiment, to John Edwards, a member of the then Privy Council of South Carolina:

Sir be pleased to let the bearer Andrew Armor have the amount of the two acompts I give into the hand of the President if granted by the Council the one is in my name the other in the name of James Davies  
Dear sir your Complience will much oblige your Humbel

Servant

May 29<sup>th</sup> 1776.

Tho<sup>s</sup>: Neel

To Mr John Edwards Esq<sup>r</sup>



RETURN OF CAPT. ROBERT GOODWYN'S COMPANY, AUGUST 7, 1775.—On August 7, 1775, Lt. Col. Wm. Thomson, commanding the 3rd. Regiment (rangers) sent to the Council of Safety returns of the four companies (Goodwyn's, Kershaw's, Richardson's and Woodward's) of his regiment then encamped at the Mineral Springs, near the Congarees (See Salley's *History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782*, p. 414). Three of the four returns are in the Laurens Collection of the South Carolina Historical Society and were published on pages 119-123 of Vol. I., of this magazine, with a footnote statement that the return of Goodwyn's company was missing. This return was recently purchased at the sale, by the Anderson Auction Co., of New York, of the MS. collection of the late J. H. V. Arnold, of New York, by Mr. Yates Snowden for his private collection, and is as follows:

A return of the officers, non-commissioned Officers & Privates of the Company of Captain Goodwyn, now in Camp at the Mineral Springs near the Congarees.

1st: Lieut: Charles Heatley

2nd: . . . David Hopkins

Serjeants. John Eason.

Merry Mc: Guire

Private, Henry Wiley. Drummer  
 James Randolph. . . . . 1  
 John Snellen. . . . . 2  
 Gilbert Gibson. . . . . 3  
 Wm: Partridge. . . . . 4  
 Wm: Hubbard. . . . . 5  
 Solomon Peters. . . . . 6  
 James Anderson. . . . . 7  
 Joseph Wells. . . . . 8  
 Thomas Millar. . . . . 9  
 Gardener Williams. . . . 10  
 Wm: Lee. . . . . 11  
 Benjn: Hodge. . . . . 12  
 Hicks Chappell. . . . . 13  
 Lewis Broadaway. . . . 14  
 John Tapley. . . . . 15  
 Charles Divver. . . . . 16  
 Wm: Fouist. . . . . 17  
 Burrell Fouist. . . . . 18  
 Lewis Coon. . . . . 19  
 Gunrod Coon. . . . . 20  
 Gibert Gibson Congr: . . 21  
 John Johns. . . . . 22  
 Elijah Peters. . . . . 23  
 John Jackson. . . . . 24

Wm. . . Laceter . . . . . 25  
 William Winningham. . . . 26  
 Jesse Killingsworth. . . . 27  
 Briant Adams. . . . . 28  
 Benjamin Gibson . . . . . 29  
 John Gibson. . . . . 30

The above is a True List of Officers Non Commission'd officers & Privates belonging to the fifth-Company of Rangers commanded by Collonel Wm: Thomson.

Given under my hand this  
 7<sup>th</sup> Aug: 1775./.

Robert Goodwyn

*Endorsed* : Return of Capt Robt-  
Goodwyn's Comp of  
Rangers 7 Augt. 1775  
Recd. 11th—

---

## NECROLOGY.

---

WILLIAM DANIEL HARD, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home (Roper Hospital) in the city of Charleston, Friday, January 27, 1905. He was born in Graniteville, S. C., May 29, 1850, and was the third son of Benjamin Curtis Hard and Emma Bachman Strobel, his wife. He was educated at the Graniteville Academy and the High School of Charleston. Toward the close of the war between the Confederate States and the United States he did guard duty at the outposts of Graniteville and at the cotton mill there, at the time of Wheeler's repulse of a part of Sherman's army at Aiken. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business in Sumter, but later occupied a position at Aiken Junction, Graniteville, with the Railroad. He next became a clerk for Col. John S. Fairley in Charleston, and then a book-keeper for Williams, Black & Williams. For eighteen months of 1886 and 1887 he was Superintendent of the City Hospital (then occupying Roper Hospital) and his splendid services during the trying time of the earthquake, when a temporary hospital had to be established in Agricultural Hall, won for him a letter of thanks and a gold medal from the Board of Commissioners of the City Hospital. Upon the removal of the City Hospital to the new building on Lucas Street he resigned, and in August, 1888, he was made book-keeper and pay-master of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, which position he occupied until March, 1894, when he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Bolton Mines Company, and this position he filled until his death. He was a Master Mason, holding membership in Orange Lodge, No. 14, of which he was the secretary for seventeen years. He was

also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, having been admitted November, 21, 1902. He was twice married. By his first wife, Susan Emma China, whom he married in 1873, and who died in 1885, three children, Emma Lee, Benjamin Curtis and Henry Craig, survive. His second marriage was to Fannie Klugh Yoe, of Greenwood, S. C., June 16, 1887, by whom he is survived and by whom he had six children, five of whom, Belle Yoe, Frank Yoe, Frances Lucille, Julian Adams and Gertrude Sybil, survive him.

ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home in Huntsville, Alabama, Monday, February 20, 1905, aged 77 years. A biographical sketch of Col. Rhett, from data prepared by himself, is to be found in Vol. IV. of this magazine, p. 312.

MISS HARRIOTT MIDDLETON, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at her home, 66 South Bay, in the city of Charleston, Tuesday, February 28, 1905, aged 77 years. She was the fourth daughter of Hon. Henry Augustus Middleton and Harriott (Kinloch) Middleton, his wife, and was born February 26, 1828.

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**MAGAZINE**



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JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

*EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.*

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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**CONTENTS.**

Correspondence between Hon. Henry Laurens and his Son, John, 1777-1780 .....	103
Records of the Regiments of the S. C. Line, Continen- tal Establishment.....	111
John Alston .....	114
South Carolina Gleanings in England.....	117
Historical Notes.....	126

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N. B.—These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

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# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. VI.

JULY, 1905.

No. 3.

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CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. HENRY  
LAURENS AND HIS SON, JOHN, 1777-1780.

*[Continued from the April number.]*

[9.]

York Town

15 March 1778

My Dear Son—

While James Custer is Copying a very short Address to Your General, I will employ myself in acknowledging the receipt of your favours of the 28<sup>th</sup> february & 9<sup>th</sup> Inst—at another opportunity I may reply specially to parts which at present must lie dormant.

I will certainly this day, make some provision for those distressed fellow Citizens of whom you speak & address M<sup>r</sup> Franklin through your means—there are obvious objections against a proposal by me for more general contribution. I have once or twice hinted such a thing, & made very little impression; tis my Duty Charitably to conclude that every Man does in private as he pleases & that every one does somewhat toward the relief of sufferers in our great Cause—nevertheless my inly sentiments in this peculiar case are, that our Light should shine before Men—were we possessed of the Spirit of Patriotism which flashed in 1775—there would be Contributions, at this critical moment not only for the comforting of sick & naked prisoners but for the relief of all suffering Soldiers—for the support con-

servation & augmentation of the Army & we should enable Your General that great & good Man to drive out our Invaders—but alas! that virtue now appears to have been a mere *flash*—every man has bought his Yoke of Oxen, has married a Wife & stays to prove them—often have you heard me ludicrously express my fears that my Countrymen in general would prove only good for the Quarter—not for the Course—the present time too well confirms the remark—from the best accounts, from all Accounts, & I have opportunities of receiving the best, you lie at the Mercy of our Enemies, who may disposses & drive you, & in that Act animate our bosom—Enemies throw the States into consternation & shake our Independency—Yet alas! although all see & acknowledge the danger is not in fancy only, yet time is toyed away—a Senate of 13—Members, seldom above 17—against whose honesty & good meaning I make no exception—

Wisdom is justified of her Children—

I have in my own name called & called again upon the States to fill up their several Representations—the Governors & Presidents see & acknowledge the necessity—& there it ends—

Men are engaged in private views—some are afraid of Expense & coarse fare and others of being exposed in high Characters & dangerous situations—& too many are labouring at all hazards to add field to field—

the Villians of exalted Rank who have been plundering our Treasury & starving our Cause contribute all their force to keep us down & my jealousies that some of these are in contact with Sir William—grow strong.

If there are patriots, Men who love Country more than pelf—let them step forth & cast their gifts or loans into the Treasury, some by money & some by services without Reward—others may, because they have ability, give both—I would wish to be in the first Class & subscribe to morrow five or Ten thousand pounds Sterling & if these were found insufficient *all my Estate* shall be given for saving the

Public—and perhaps there will be found in this proposition much of prudent calculation—give part to save the remainder—be that as it may, or put me into either Class I am cheerfully disposed to proceed provided I have any prospect of success, but at present I have none—proper subscriptions by, sure we may find on this continent from New Hampshire to Georgia, 500 wealthy Men—would raise near three Millions Sterling return your Paper into the Treasury & animate the Middle & lower Ranks of people to adventure Life & fortune in proportion—I have sounded some breasts on this important subject—but all were cold, applaud the scheme—“if Men would do so it would certainly relieve us”— & there was all—can I then believe that Men are in earnest—yes I see they are in Earnest to plunder the Common Stock—the very manner of our proceeding in the Issuing our Money—leads rapidly on to ruin—what complaints has your General been making for many Months past—without the least good effect—how have delinquents not only been skreened—but held up in triumph & can you prevail on me to remain longer among such people—No—I will rather insist upon your abandoning them—but indeed, *there*, are sometimes my hopes, *where you are*—A species of Patriotism may at length spring forth from the Army & so far save this Country as to drive out the Enemy & punish sluggish torpid friends—these Ideas have been long in my mind I may have expressed them in some late uncopied Letter if they are worth your reflexion retain my meaning & destroy the paper record—

I dont understand your meaning where you mention Du Plessis books, neither can James assist me, that Gentleman left no Books here—

Baron Holzendorff is gone to So Carolina exceedingly chagrined by the treatment he met with here—poor Man, I almost wept when I learned by a mere accident that he had been obliged to sell his Silver hilted Sword & Epaulets, &c. to pay for his Lodging—I instantly put him a step above such necessity—& have given him Letters to Charles

Town which will secure him tolerable quarters there & a passage to his own Country—

My Dear Son—I pray God

protect you

Henry Laurens

L<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> John Laurens

*Endorsed:* H. L. to J. L—

York Town 15<sup>th</sup> March 1778.

[10.]

Head Quarters 1<sup>st</sup> June 1778.

My Dear Father

My Heart overflows with gratitude for your kind letter of 29<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>—You grant me a privilege which I wished to have but dared not solicit—I shall serve my country with greater satisfaction, and regarding you as the source of all my happiness, and the author of every laudable action of which I am capable, answer your friendship with increasing love—I have drawn no pay, and would wish never to draw any—making to my country a pure offering of disinterested services—

The strong Linnen will be very acceptable to Berry, and I rejoice the more at the present you make him, as he conducts himself with great propriety in his station—I could not get a Taylor conveniently, but as small a quantity will serve him as almost any man—

I have been so much engaged, in business preparatory to our move that I have not been able to get my dispatches for France, ready to go by this messenger—but I hope to be in time if I send them by the next.

The method of sending Baron de Steuben's Commission was according to rule—I have spoken to the General on Cap<sup>t</sup> Nichols's business—he consents to his going into Philadelphia on his parole for the purpose of negotiating his exchange—and I shall immediately give notice to the Commissary of Prisoners to take the proper measures.

General Weedon is not yet arrived—

Doctor Cochran understanding that some new arrangements are to take place in the hospital department—desires me to refer you to a letter which the General wrote in his favor some time ago, and to add whatever I know in his favor—he joined the army at a time when our affairs wore a very unfavorable aspect;—he is remarkably tender of his patients—if I have any doubts of him it is that like all the rest of his department, he may lose time by a convivial disposition—

The army has been under marching orders for three days past—despairing of being able to effect anything important by pursuing the enemy through Jersey our arrangements seem to be made for marching as expeditiously and conveniently as possible to the N<sup>o</sup> River—Gen<sup>l</sup>. Maxwell with his continentals aided by the militia of the Country are to throw every obstacle in the way of the enemy's march, by breaking up bridges, encumbering the Roads with fallen trees, &c—and to give them as much annoyance as possible on their flanks and rear—the last intelligence from below, is that upwards of one hundred vessels have fallen down below Chester—and were proceeding towards the capes—a Deserter who came out yesterday says that notwithstanding the greatest diligence is used in embarking baggage, &c—that it will be impossible for the evacuation to be effected in less than five or six days—not much dependence can be placed on his account—the fact is that they are indefatigable in preparing for this great move—my opinion is that as soon as they have crossed, a select body of two or three thousand men should march directly to intersect their line of march and give them every possible annoyance till the whole army sh<sup>d</sup> be brought up—the directions already given to throw impediments in the enemy's way will necessarily cause great delay in their march, besides that which will arise from the galling of their rear and flanks by Maxwell and the Militia—wo<sup>ld</sup> give time for this chosen body to arrive and give more effectual annoyance, while our whole army would advance to support the whole—the Country is favorable to this kind

of combat—the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and deserters in repeated skirmishes would be considerable—and some opening may be given for such a stroke as w<sup>d</sup> ruin M<sup>r</sup> Clinton's army—the want of teams, the number of sick—&c—&c—are exceedingly against us and point out a more prudent conduct—all that I have written on this subject you will be so kind as to consider in the light of a private opinion delivered by a man of more zeal than judgement and expressed in the greatest haste—if my time w<sup>d</sup> permit I should be glad to unfold my ideas more, & to enter minutely into the matter—

I hope to make an arrangement for paying you a short visit when the army moves—

God preserve you my dearest friend and father.

John Laurens.

I must not omit mentioning to you that Gen<sup>l</sup>. Grant is said to be universally blamed in the british army, for the failure of the expedition against the Marquis—his extreme caution favoured our retreat.

*Endorsed:* John Laurens 1<sup>st</sup> June.

Rec'd. 2<sup>d</sup>.

[11.]

Head Quarters 29<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1778

My Dear Father

I have received your kind favor alluding to the verbal demonstration by which my friend Beresford was bamboozled—and was indulged with the perusal of your Letter to the General in which you treat the matter in its proper light.

The Enemy's superiority by Water give them cruel advantages over us—

Baylor's Regiment of Horse has been surprised by a strong Party of the Enemy that surrounded them by coming

up the North River—a number of Militia shared the same fate few escaped—the greatest part being taken Prisoners or killed—several were butcher'd in cold Blood—the Enemy are now in force on the Jersey side, and make a shew of advancing—General Lord Stirling is gone to take the Command of the two Brigades of Continental Troops and such Militia as shall collect to them—General Winds has already embodied six hundred.

The circumstances of the Enemy's collecting forage is equivocal, it may be either for Winter Quarters or Sea Shore.—

The intelligence given by General Sullivan of the Enemy's being employed in building Barracks is against a move from thence—but I am inclined to think his Intelligence ill founded.—The Enemy may still meditate an Enterprize against Boston, which has been delayed till now by the sickly condition of Byrou's Crews, and the injury which he suffer'd from the storm—but I do not think it probable.

This Letter would be inexcuseable if I had not been writing the whole day, and snatched now a Moment when the Postman calls—to scribble full speed, rather than be totally silent.

I am my Dear fathers'

Most Affectionate

John Laurens

His Excellency Henry Laurens

President of Congress

*Endorsed:* Copy of a letter from Col. John  
Laurens dated 29<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1778

[12.]

*Addressed :*

His Excellency

Henry Laurens Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Philadelphia

(Private)

---

Head Quarters 23<sup>d</sup> Octob 1778

Accept my thanks my dearest friend and father for your kind letters of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> and the money which ac-

accompanied them—I have taken the farther liberty to draw upon you for twelve hundred and twelve dollars—which from the various expence and ill-luck in which I have been involved, I was necessitated to do in order to avoid touching my pay—

I promise myself the pleasure of setting out for Philadelphia in three days—at farthest—The particulars of the enemys movements, and the Generals disposition in consequence will be transmitted to you in his official letter—however improbable it is that the enemy may meditate any stroke against the French Squadron—and Boston at this late season—after having given us so much time to prepare ourselves—and when their attention is so powerfully called another way—the General prudently determines to leave nothing to chance—all that I dread is the disadvantage of getting our troops late into Winter Quarters—

I still continue to be of opinion that the british will be obliged to abandon a part of their possessions for the security of the rest—Gibraltar and the W. India Islands together with Hulfax and Quebec require considerable reinforcements—I cannot persuade myself that they will leave New York & Rhode Island feebly garrisoned or to the protection of foreign Troops and new levies—

The stroke on the Island of Dominica by the Marquis de bonille was not wanted to awaken their fears for the West Indies—and they have their dispositions to make not only in consequence of the measures taken to france—but with a view to what may be meditated by the other branch of bourbon—

Conversing with you by letter will now yield to the greater happiness of personal embraces and the unrestrained overflowings of my gratitude and love—

'till we meet I commend my dear father to God's protection and remain

Your most affectionate and  
dutiful

John Laurens—

*Endorsed:* John Laurens  
23 Oct 1778  
Rec<sup>d</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup>.

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]



RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SOUTH  
CAROLINA LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISH-  
MENT.

[*Continued from the April number.*]

[41.]

[CAPT. THOMAS HALL TO MAJ. ISAAC HARLESTON.]

*Addressed:* Isaac Harleston Esq'.

Major of the 2<sup>d</sup> Cont' Reg<sup>t</sup>. of S<sup>c</sup> Carolina  
living at Haddrell's point

---

Tuesday Charles town June 14 1780

D<sup>r</sup>. Sir

M<sup>r</sup>. Corbett having no Time to write, requested I would inform you that there was a sufficient quantity of provisions left on y<sup>r</sup> places to last your negroes 'till next Crop—your Furniture not abused M<sup>r</sup>. Corbett having taken proper care of it—but your liquors were all taken entirely owing to a one Eyed Taylor negro fellow of yours, who went off to the English with his wife, Children & enticed five more—The small pox rages all around your plantation M<sup>r</sup>. Corbett has Inoculated his family, he wishes speedily to know your determination with respect to your own Negroes, which he will put in execution immediately—Command me if there is any thing you think I can serve you in

Y<sup>r</sup>. Most Ob<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
Thomas Hall

I shall go up to Col. Hegers & Capt Shubricks in a few days—if I can procure a horse

[42.]

## [RETURN OF THE 1ST. REGIMENT.]

Return of the Officers & Servants of the 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. of South  
Carolina Prisn<sup>r</sup>. of war at Haddrell's, Oct. 10<sup>th</sup>. 1780

			serv <sup>ts</sup> .
Sick	C. C. Pinckney-Colonel..	Toby a Slave	
d <sup>o</sup> .	Geo. Turner-	Capt <sup>n</sup> .....	Isaac Fletcher
	Simeon Theus	d <sup>o</sup> .....	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Askew
	Joseph Elliott-	d <sup>o</sup> .....	Bacchus, Slave
d <sup>o</sup> .	William Hext,	d <sup>o</sup> .....	Andrew Smith
Sick in Town	Charles Living	d <sup>o</sup> .....	Adam Miller
d <sup>o</sup> .	Thomas Gadsden	d <sup>o</sup> .....	Jemmy, Slave
	Alex <sup>r</sup> . Fraser	Lieut <sup>t</sup> .....	-----
	John Hamilton	d <sup>o</sup> . & adjut <sup>t</sup> ..	Jos <sup>ph</sup> . Roberts
Sick in Country	John peter Ward	L <sup>t</sup> .....	Hector, Slave
Sick	William Hazzard	L <sup>t</sup> . .....	Cain, a Slave
Sick	William Ward	d <sup>o</sup> .....	Billy a Slave
Sick in Town	Charles Brown	d <sup>o</sup> .....	Charles d <sup>o</sup> .
d <sup>o</sup> .	George Petrie	d <sup>o</sup> . .....	Tom a Slave
Sick	James Kennedy	d <sup>o</sup> . .....	Jasper Brownguard

W<sup>m</sup>. Russell & James Kenny not in th Line are returned  
in this Regm<sup>t</sup>.

G Turner  
Capt<sup>n</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup>. R<sup>gt</sup>. S. C.

Return of the names of the Officers & Servants of the S<sup>c</sup>-  
Caro line—Prisoners of War in Christ Church Parish Oct<sup>r</sup>.  
10<sup>th</sup>. 1780

54 Total Officers. 43 Servants

[43.]

## [RETURN OF THE 3D. REGIMENT.]

Return of the officers & Servants of 3<sup>d</sup>. S<sup>c</sup> Ca'l Reg<sup>t</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>. Oct  
1780

	Servts Names
Lt. Col <sup>l</sup> . Henderson Sick.....	Neller, slave
Cap <sup>t</sup> . F Warley.....	Jo <sup>s</sup> . D <sup>o</sup>
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Smith.....	peter Mgrew soldier
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Jo <sup>s</sup> . Warley (sick in Town)...	Jas Sword D <sup>o</sup>
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Goodwyn.....	Negro Slave
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Buchanan (sick in Town).....	Jn <sup>o</sup> Campbell soldier
Cap <sup>t</sup> Baker... ..	Frances-Slave-
Cap <sup>t</sup> Farrer .....	Jacob Bruncin Sold <sup>r</sup> -
Cap <sup>t</sup> Liddell.....	_____
Cap <sup>t</sup> pollard.....	W <sup>m</sup> . Myrack D <sup>o</sup>
L <sup>t</sup> Goodwyn .....	_____
L <sup>t</sup> Smith.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> . peterkin
L <sup>t</sup> MGwire .....	_____
Doct <sup>r</sup> Martin.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Cauldwell, soldier
Cap <sup>t</sup> Milling late of the 6 <sup>th</sup> . Reg. }	W <sup>m</sup> . Partridge D <sup>o</sup>

Merry MGwire Adj<sup>t</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>. Rg<sup>t</sup>

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

## JOHN ALSTON.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

JOHN ALSTON, the founder of a family distinguished in the annals of South Carolina, was the son of William Alston, gentleman, of Hammersmith (a part of London), Middlesex, and came to South Carolina in 1682 as an apprentice to James Jones, a merchant of Charles Town, as will be seen by the following indenture, which is recorded on page 123 of a book of miscellaneous records of the governor of South Carolina, covering the years 1672-1692:

This Indenture Witnesseth that John Alston the sonne of William Alston of Hamersmith in the County of Midlelsex gent doth put himselfe apprentice to James Jones of the County of Carolina merchant to Learne and follow his Art with him after the manner of an apprentice & to serve him his s<sup>d</sup> master the full end & terme of Seaven yeares from the day of the date hereof dureing w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Terme he the Afores<sup>d</sup>. James Jones doth hereby covenant to finde unto his said Apprentice meate, drinke, apparell Lodgeing and all other necessaryes which shall be needfull and convenient for him provided neverthelesse and it is hereby further Agreed by and between the said James Jones and the Afores<sup>d</sup> William Alston ffather of the said John that if the s<sup>d</sup>. William Alston shall at any tyme or tymes hereafter cause to require or call home to him his s<sup>d</sup>. sone within the afores<sup>d</sup>. Terme of seaven yeares and before that time be compleated he the s<sup>d</sup>. James Jones doth hereby covenant and Oblige himselfe to returne him Carefully (if alive) The said William defraying the money due for his passage into England and returne In Wittness whereof the pties above named to these p'sent Indentures have put their hands and seales Interchangeably this sixteenth day of May Anno Dni 1682.

John Alstone<sup>1</sup> (x)<sup>2</sup>

Witnesse

John Nicklis  
Joseph Pope

---

<sup>1</sup>This instrument was, of course, recorded by a clerk in Charles Town, and, as usual, little attention was paid to the proper spelling of the name. Subsequent original documents, which are herein given and to which John Alston signed his name, show that he himself spelled the name A-l-s-t-o-n.

<sup>2</sup>This mark indicates that the original indenture bore a seal of some sort.

Nine years later John Alston, now evidently a merchant on his own responsibility, and about to depart the Province temporarily, executed the following power of attorney to his old preceptor:

Be it knowne unto all men by these presents me John Alston of Berkeley County in Carolina that Whereas I am Now Departeing out of this province, and therefore I doe hereby Impower James Jones of y<sup>e</sup> Afforesaid County & province to be my Lawfull Attorney & factor for me & in my Name & upon my behalfe & Account to receive all Sum or sums of Mony Marchandize or whatever kind of goods shall be sent from Urope or Else where be the<sup>r</sup> to me for my Use & I doe place ye sd James Jones in my stead to have all the right & power to receive keep sell or Dispose upon whatever goods shall be sent to me in My Absence as if I were here in Carolina my selfe in Witness Whereof I have signed These presents at Carolina ye 23<sup>d</sup> day of Feb<sup>r</sup> 1690/1

Jn<sup>o</sup>- Alston (x)

Signed Sealed & delivered  
in ye Presence of

Jn<sup>o</sup> Stewart  
Jos: Palmer  
ffra: Williams

March ye 17<sup>th</sup> 1690/1  
proved this day before me  
and alsoe recorded<sup>s</sup> by me  
G Muschamp

Sometime between February 8, 1693, when John Harris made his will, and August 13, 1695, John Alston married Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, widow of John Harris and sister of Francis Turgis, Esq. He was one of the sureties on the bond his wife executed to Governor Blake, on the last date given above, as executrix of Harris's estate.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>On p. 94 of the 1672-1692 book of miscellaneous records of the governor of South Carolina.

<sup>6</sup>John Harris, in his will, dated February 8, 1692/3, appointed his "Loveing Brother Mr. Francis Turges" one of his executors. (Records of the Governor and Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, Probate Court, Charleston County, book 1, p. 111.) Francis Turgis married Elizabeth Axtell, daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell, and, after Turgis's death, she married Governor Blake.

<sup>7</sup>August 13, 1695, John Alston, gentleman, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, alias Alston, John Guffell and Thomas Hubbard, all of Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Alston's faithful performance of her trust as executrix of the estate of John Harris, gentleman, late of the Province, deceased, her former hus-

John Alston died in 1718 or 1719, leaving issue:\*

- I. John Alston, who married Deborah ———, and, upon her death, Mrs. Sarah Belin; died in 1750. (Issue.)
- II. William Alston, *m.* Esther LaBruce. (Issue.)
- III. Elizabeth Alston, *m.* Joseph LaBruce, April 6, 1821.<sup>7</sup> (Issue.)
- IV. Mary Alston, *m.* Joseph Warnock. (Issue.)
- V. Peter Alston, *m.* Sarah Torquet,<sup>8</sup> buried April 16, 1748. (Issue.)
- VI. Thomasin Alston, *m.* Abraham Warnock. (Issue.)

[As the descendants of the above John, William and Peter Alston have been traced in *The Alstons and Allstons of North and South Carolina* (Groves) they will not be traced here now, notwithstanding the crudities and errors of that work.]

hand. Witness: John Hamilton. (Records of the Governor and Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, P. C., C. Co., book 1, p. 212.)

In a work entitled *The Alstons and Allstons of North and South Carolina* Dr. Joseph A. Groves, of Selma, Ala., suggests that John Alston came over with Governor Archdale. That was purely a guess and the revelation made by the records above quoted shows the usual consequence of guessing in historical work—the wrong guess being usually made.

<sup>4</sup>John Alston, of St. John's, Berkeley, planter, in his will, made January 2, 1718, and proved November 30, 1719, mentions his children, John, William, Elizabeth, Mary, Peter and Thomasin Alston. (*Simms's Magazine*, Vol. II., p. 51.)

<sup>7</sup>Register of St. Thomas and St. Dennis's Parish. The name is there given Joseph Marbeuf. The correct name seems to have been La Bruce de Marbeuf, the first part being the family name and the latter part the place name. The place name was soon dropped.

<sup>8</sup>Register of St. Andrew's Parish.

## SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street,  
W. C. London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters,  
not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM THE JANUARY NUMBER.]

Andrew Reid of Charles Town, South Carolina. Gent.  
Will 8 May 1782: proved 28 June 1784. All my estate  
real and personal in Great Britain and elsewhere to my son  
James Reid subject to demands upon it by my nephew  
Thomas Burlington and my niece Elizabeth Burlington.  
And whereas the present state of the country needs consid-  
erable latitude should be given to Executors they are to  
manage and direct as they see fit till he is 21. My friends  
John Wagner, gent. and Robert Johnston of Charles Town  
esq. Attorney at law, *executors and Guardians*. Witnesses:  
Thos. Hamett, W. H. Bampfield, Cecil Stevens.

Rockingham, 346.

Thomas Owen of Granvill County, South Carolina.  
Planter. Will 29 May 1735: Proved 14 July 1738. To  
my wife Frances my plantation called Owen's Lodge, with  
all Negroes. slaves. Cattle, etc, and all my Real Estate in  
Granvill County on Cussa Hatchey Creek, South Carolina,  
for life. Then to my daughter Elizabeth for life, to be held  
in trust by Joseph Bragg and William Yeomans both of  
Charles Town, merchants, and by Brother Jeremiah Owen,  
and after my daughter's death to the heirs of her body,  
failing that to my Brother Jeremiah Owen and his heirs.  
To each of my Brothers and sisters alive at my death £1.1.  
Rest to my wife. Executors: Jeremiah Owen, Joseph Bragg,  
William Yeomans. Witnesses: Richard Woodward, Joseph  
Edward Flower, Jemint Cobley, Ambrose Reeve.

Brodrripp, 182.

Charles Ogilvie of London, Merchant. Will 1 November 1775: proved 18 October 1788. My estate in South Carolina lying neare my childrens' plantation to be sold if not prejudicial to them. If it is and there remains a surplus after my debts are paid amounting to £1000., I give as follows: To my Nephew George Ogilvie now in South Carolina 100 guineas. All the rest and residue to my sons Charles and John Alexander Ogilvie said estate being theirs through their mother Mary. If I have sufficient estate at my death I give as follows: To William and Robert Gommell of London £70. To Mr. Thomas Burke £1,100. To John (Whitcher Rogers—erased) £700. being the amount of 6/-in the pound which I owe them and which makes up 20/-in the £. To my nieces Margaret Ogilvie my brother's daughter and Margaret Irvine, Isabella Irvine, Rebecca Irvine, daughter of sister Mary £100 each. In case I shall pay anything to said William and Richard Gommell, Thomas Barke and John Whitelock, same to be deducted from said legacies. Executors: my Brother Alexander Ogilvie and George Ogilvie, Alexander Gorden of South Carolina and John Michie of London. On 10 October 1788 Robert Irvine swore to the handwriting.

Calvert, 501.

Richard Tookerman of South Carolina, America. Gent. Will 16 December 1723: proved 22 April 1726. Being bound on a voyage to the West Indies. Debts to Nathaniel Barnardiston of London, Merchant, to be paid. All my property real and personal to my wife Katherine Tookerman subject to the payment of debts. Executors: Nathaniel Barnardiston, and Thomas Matthew of London, Gent. Witnesses: Benjamin Heath, John Lawsons, John Heaton.

Plymouth, 84.

Lewis Jones of St. Helena, County Granville, Clerk. Will 10 February 1743: proved 4 October 1848. My Land at Port Royal Island. my lot at Beaufort to be sold to pay legacies. To my Brother John Jones £400. To each of



my father's children by his last marriage £150 between them. To my friend John Jones' Sister's son to Captain Rowland Evans deceased, the warrant for 1000 acres of Land lodged in the hands of Coll. Pawley of this Province. To Gabriel Manegault, and Charles Purry £50 each. To each of Godchildren hereafter named, Margaret Ellis, Allen M'Lean, John Scot (Son of Captain Edward Scott), Lucia Palmer, John Palmer Deveau, Susannah Frankling, Lewis Reeve, Catherine Barnwell, Hugh Brian Junior, if they continue in Church of England. A large 4<sup>th</sup> Bible, Bishop Patricks duty to man. A common Prayer book with Companion to the Altar. To my deceased wife's godchildren, Catherine Wigg and Elizabeth Dyson one of the above books each. For a school at Beaufort £100. To my nephew Lewis Jones £100. To Nephew Hugh Jones £100. To the Parish Llamoring where I was born £30 for the poor. To my kinsman Hugh Owen Junior £10. To John Palmer Deveau £60. Rest to my brother John Jones. Executors: Brother John Jones, Gabriel Manegault, and Charles Purry. Witnesses: W<sup>m</sup> Harvey, E<sup>d</sup> Wigg, Jas. Houstoun.

Strahan, 300.

John Powell of Landbeder, County Brecon, Gentleman. Will 20 September 1766; proved 13 February 1775. Being bound on a voyage to South Carolina, all my estate in Langenny and Landbeder, County Brecon, and in Lanochering, County Monmouth to my wife Ann Powell, and after her decease to my daughters as Tenants in common; but if the child my wife is now or should be pregnant or enciente with should be a boy, then he is to have it, he paying to each of his sisters £200, also my estates in parish of Lanigan Falgarth and Irweuen in County Brecon as above, he to pay £1000 apiece to his sisters and the survivors of them. If all my children should die, to go to my Brother and Sisters after my wife's decease. To my friend Daniel Winter of the Town of Brecon, Apothecary, my share of

the tithes of Parish of Hewell for the rest of the lease. All the rest of my estate I bequeath to the child my wife is now encient with, if a boy, or to my daughters. Executor: Daniel Winter. Guardians: Daniel Winter, James Parry of Lond-wailog, County Brecon, Anne Lucas of the same place, Blanch Floyer of Abergavenny, County Monmouth, and my said wife. Witnesses: William Davis, Samuel Taylor, Sam'l Coates.

Alexander, 64.

Samuel Hill, late of South Carolina, North America, but now of London. Will 24 February 1786/7; proved 17 August 1787. Having lost all my real and personal property in America from my attachment to the British Government, the commission for considering the claims of American Loyalists having allowed me an annuity and received the sum of £1261, to my sister Mary the wife of William Cordall of Guilford County Down, Ireland, one-half of such sum as may be paid by said Commissioners for her life, then to be divided amongst her children, the other half to Susanuah Murray and my niece Mary Conway, now supposed to be in America. Executors: Richard King of Westminster, James Alexander of Wood Green, and James Dawson of London. Witnesses: W. Williamson, Jno. Hamerton junior, William Hunt.

Major, 371.

William Warden of Charles Town, South Carolina, now of St. Mary Matfellow, County Middlesex, mariner. Will 15 April 1746; proved 18 November 1746. To my wife Margaret Warden my interest in certain lands in Charles Town, South Carolina. To my friend Mr. William Legoe, Weaver, of St. Mary Whitechappell, £12. All the rest to my wife and two daughters. Executor: Mr. William Legoe. Witnesses: Thos. Smith, James Fraser, Jno. Marmke Bagling, all of Goodman's Fields, London.

Edmunds, 341.

John Crosbie of St. Sepulchres County Middlesex, Esqre. Will 4 December 1716; proved 10 April 1724. To be buried as my sister in law Mrs. Judith Annyson, wife of James Annyson, shall think fit. To my son in law John Right of South Carolina in America £400. To my granddaughter Mary Right, his daughter, who is now with me and has been for some years past, my manor of Lympsham Parva, County Somerset, my house I now live in, situate in Charterhouse Yard, my house in Lime Street Square, London, in tenure of Mr. Henry Gualtier, and also £1200 when she marry or is 21. My said sister in law to be her guardian. To the Greenwich Hospital for poor Seamen £50. To the Charity School for boys in St. Sepulchres £40. To St. Bartholomew's Hospital £50. To the Hospitals of Bridwell and Bethlehem 50 each. To my sister in law Mrs. Judith Annyson £200. All the residue to my said grand daughter Mary Right. If she die before 21 or marriage, all to go to my aforesaid Son in law and Sister in law. Executors: my friends Mr. William Potter, citizen and Goldsmith of London, and William Dalby of London, Gent, to whom I give £50 each. Witnesses: Simon Berkley, Humphrey Berkley, Richard Handes. Codicil 17 September 1716. To my friend George Dodington a picture called the "Quakers Meeting". Codicil 14 March 1718/9. The £1200 to my granddaughter Mary to be reduced to £1000, £400 to John Right to be reduced £100. To sister in law Judith an additional £300 making £500. If she die, the £500 to go to my said granddaughter Mary. Witnesses: Thos. Hudson, Ralph Nelstead, Will<sup>m</sup> Thompson.

Bolton, 78.

John Crokatt of Charles Town in South Carolina, Merchant, at present in Lisbon, Portugal. Will 21 November 1738; proved 28 June 1740. My body to be buried at direction of Mr. Edward and John Mayne. To my Brother in law Mr. John Jolly of Edingburgh, Merchant, £50. To my Brother James Crokatt of Charles Town £50. To my

Brother in law William Woodrop £100. To Margaret Strachan who has lived with James Crokatt £200. All the rest to my father Charles Crokatt of Edingburgh. As the major part of my effects lay in Carolina, I appoint Alexander Robertson to be executor with my father. Witnesses: Edward Mayne, Alexander Munro, Edward Barn.

Browne, 166.

Christopher Arthur of Sypruss Barony in South Carolina heir and devisee of my uncle Dominick Arthur late of Sypruss Barony, deceased. Will 24 October 1724; proved 21 December 1724. To my friend Mr. Thomas Akins 100 acres in said Barony now in his tenure, my servant boy Quintus, A Negro Boy Cuffy. To my mother Mrs. Christian Arthur for life an annuity of £20 to be paid her in the City of Limerick. To my god-daughter Miss Ann Harlston £200 of Carolina money when 18 or marriage-day, and a negro girl called Mary. To Mr. Samuel Wragg and Mrs. Mary Young £5 each. My estate in South Carolina and elsewhere not herein bequeathed to be divided between my Kinsman Patrick Roche of the said City of Limerick, Merchant, son of my uncle Francis Roche, deceased, and Austice Roche als Arthur his wife, his heirs, and the other half to my kinsman Bartholomew Arthur, son of uncle Patrick Arthur of Limerick aforesaid deceased and Katherine Arthur his wife. If either die their share to go to the other. If Bartholomew Arther die before he is 21, the said Patrick Roche to pay an additional £100 a year to my mother.

Executors: Captain John Harlston, John Ashby, Thomas Akins gent. and Patrick Roche.

Said Captain John Harlston guardian to Bartholomew Arthur.

Witnesses: William Burr, Phillip Cooke, Thomas Ivy.  
Bolton, 260.

Frances L'Escott of Charles Town, South Carolina, widow. Will 24 August 1752; proved 26 September 1753. To Mrs. Mary Mazyck wife of Isaac Mazyck of Charles Town, Merchant £100 current money. To Ann the wife of Mr. Henry Gray £200 Current money and my silver coffee pot. To Grandson Francis Villepontoux my negro boy named Antony. To my grandson Benjamin Villepontoux £100. To my granddaughter Frances Villepontoux my Negro woman named Molly with all her children. To Susannah Fountaine £5. To my grandson Paul Villepontoux one shilling sterling if demanded in full of all Right, Interest, and claim he may have or ought to have to any part of my estate. The rest to my grandchildren Frauncis Villepontoux, Benjamin Villepontoux and Frances Villepontoux.

Executors: Mr. Isaac Mazyck and Mr. Zachariah Villepontoux, jointly or severally.

Witnesses: Thomas Corker, John Lewis, John Remington. Letters of administration granted to George Chardin Esq, lawful attorney of Zachariah Villepontoux for the benefit of both executors now residing respectively in South Carolina.

Searle, 255.

William Fisk, Mariner at present belonging to his Majesty's sloop Hornet, Captain James John Purcell, commander. Will 7 July 1752; proved 31 October 1753. All wages, sums of money, Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels whatsoever due, owing or belonging unto me at the time of my decease, I give to my beloved friend Elinor Scott of Charles Town, South Carolina, said Eleanor Scott executrix.

Witnesses: Henry Cobham, Samuel Englishbirth.

Letters of Administration granted to Catharine Buncker, widow, lawful attorney of Eleanor Scot, Spinster, sole executrix named in the will of said Deceased William Fiske.

Searle, 269.

Thomas Skottowe of Charles Town, South Carolina. Will 13 November 1782; proved 29 December 1788. To my son Thomas Britishe Skottowe £100, my silver coffee pot and waiter given me by my aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Britishe and £100 being a legacy left him by my said Aunt, my gold watch and seal, my pictures and miniatures; also 500 acres of land purchased of my father-in-law Edmond Bellinger Esqr. in Prince William Parish, bounding on the North, Thomas Hayward's land, on south Andrew Devaux, also 360 acres part of a tract of seven hundred and forty acres granted me the 14 June 1771. The other half of said tract of land I hold to Mr. William Telfair lying in Craven County bounding by John Bull and partly by Colonel Laurens, partly by Captain David Murray and John Smith's land, also part of 500 acres granted 10th May, 1772 in Berkley County bounded by John Napley and Saludy River, also 500 acres in same county granted 20 July 1772 on waters of Saludy River bounded by Cornelius Corgill's land. To my son Nicholas £100, silver tankard and £100 left him by my said aunt, also 500 acres in Craven County on the Branches Duncan Creek granted 15 May 1772, bounded Lewis Devoul and Mary Claze also 500 acres in said County granted 21 July 1775, bounded by Enoree River, John Fuiley, by old Lewis, and Indian ground, also 500 acres south of said River bounded by James Burton's and John Boyd's land. To my son John Bellinger Skottowe £100, silver pint mug, 500 acres granted 21 July 1775 in Craven County on a small branch of Waters of Enoree River, bounded by Williamson, Lightsaps, James Burton, 500 in said County on north side of said river granted same date bounded by William Cest's land, by old Lines, 500 acres same grant same County on Abner's Creek, bounded by Daniel Huger Esq. To my son Edward Massingberd Bellinger Skottowe £100, silver mug, 1000 acres granted 20 July 1772 in the province Line bounded on said Line, East on land laid out to William Moultrie, Esq. 200 acres granted 6 January 1775 Craven County, north side of the middle

fork of Tyger River and bounded by William Mearsters, Samuel Breases and James Nisbet's lands. To my son George Augustus Frederick Skottowe £100, silver Salt cellars, 1000 acres granted 14 August 1772 on the Branches of Buck Creek and Island Creek waters of Pacolet bounding on land of Mr. Noger, Peter Handande. To my son Coulson Skottowe £100, silver soup and Table spoones, 100 acres granted 2 October 1772 in Berkely County, bounded by William Young's, Isaac Holmes and Pon Pon River. To my daughter Ann Langford Skottowe £100 and her mother's chased gold watch and seals, Jewels, pictures and all her clothes and Linen and all the rest of my estate not bequeathed amongst my children. If all die leaving no issue, All my estate real and personal to my brothers Coulson Skottowe, John Skottowe and Nicholas Skottowe in trust for the use of my nephews and nieces, children of my sisters and brothers John Skottowe, Augustine Skottowe, and my sisters Mrs. Ann Wood and Mrs. Susannah Carlile. Executors: my brothers Coulson Skottowe, John Skottowe, Nicholas Skottowe and Edward Bellinger Senior Esq and Edmund Bellinger junior Esq. Witnesses: John Davies, Zeph. Kingsley, William Greenwood, junior.

Calvert, 624.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

**HEXT.**—On pages 37-38 of the account of the Hext family published in the January issue of this magazine the wrong children were assigned to Thomas Hext (5) and Judith Esther Torquet, his wife. The following record of Thomas and Judith Esther (Torquet) Hext and their children has been furnished by Mr. Elias L. Rivers, of James's Island, from an old Bible record in his possession:

Thomas Hext and Judith Esther Torquet was married by the Rev'e'd Mr. Wm. Guy September 26th 1723.

*Jane Hext* daughter of Thomas and Esther Hext was born November 26th 1725 and baptized April 10th 1726 and died September 8th, 1727—

*George Hext* son of Thomas and Esther Hext was born July 26th, 1731 and was baptized December 12th—

*Thomas Hext* son of Thomas and Esther Hext was born November 8th, 1733 between five and seven in the morning and was baptized March 31st 1734. Thomas Hext son of Thomas and Esther Hext departed this life the 24 day of Nombor 1765.

*Esther Hext* daughter of Thomas and Esther Hext was born November 14th, 1737 at nine at night and was baptized the 18th of June 1738.

*Jane Hext* daughter of Thomas and Esther Hext was born February 16th 1739 about one o'clock Saturday morning and was baptized August 7th 1740. Jane Hext daughter of Thomas and Esther Hext died the 10th day of July 1741.

*Elizabeth Hext* daughter of Thomas and Esther Hext was born January 9th 1742 at nine at night.

*Thomas Hext* departed this life January 5th, 174 $\frac{3}{4}$  in the fortieth year of his age.

*Judith Esther Hext* departed this life October 16th, 1748.

*George Hext* and *Elizabeth Arnold* was married by the Rev'e'd Mr. Wm Orr the 7th day of December 1752.

*Martha Hext* daughter of George and Elizabeth Hext was born on the 28th day of September 1753 at half an hour after two o'clock in the morning.



*Elizabeth Hext* the wife of George departed this life the 8th day of September 1759 at nine at night.

*George Hext* the son of Thomas and Judith Esther Hext departed this life the 3rd day of November 1760 at one o'clock in the morning.

*Solomon Freer* and *Elizabeth Hext* was married by the Rev'd Mr. Martaine the 22d day of January 1761 on Thursday evening at Mr. Daniel Legaré's Junr. in Chas. Town.

Thomas Hext, of Charles Town, planter, by his will, made November 17, 1765, and proved before Lieut.-Gov. Bull, May 9, 1766, directed that his whole estate be sold and the proceeds, after the payment of all debts, divided equally between his wife and children, the wife to receive hers at once, the sons as they should respectively attain the age of twenty-one and the daughter at eighteen or day of marriage; appointed brothers-in-law, William Williams and Solomon Freer, executors. Witnesses: John Packrow, William Patreau and Sarah Hanahan. (P. C. R., C. Co., book 1761-77.)

THE OLD FORT AT DORCHESTER, S. C.—In the last number of this magazine there appeared a very able and interesting historical sketch of the town, the people, and the neighborhood, of old Dorchester. The author, Mr. Henry A. M. Smith, has spared no pains to make a complete study of his subject. It is to be hoped that more papers of the same thorough research and critical method may be found in the contents of the Magazine for the future.

Some description of the fort has been given in the article referred to; but it has been thought that additional particulars concerning its size, shape, and present condition, would interest further the readers of Mr. Smith's article.

On a visit to Summerville about two years ago, the writer accompanied and assisted by Mr. W. Russell Dehon, examined the site of the old town of Dorchester and its fort, chiefly for the purpose of taking bearings and measurements of the latter. These were considered accurate enough, though made with only an excellent pocket-compass and a tape-line.

Situated on the left bank of the Ashley River, overlooking the stream, on ground fifty feet distant from, and about fifteen feet above, the water, the little fort remains to this day in good preservation. This is limited, however, to its plan, profile, and material of construction. Its interior, partly filled with earth and débris of brick-work, is grown up with trees, bushes, and vines. Its plan is that of a square redoubt with half-bastions at each of the four angles, which were probably once armed with swivels or light field-pieces. Its profile shows, now, an enclosing wall, from three to four feet thick, the base covered by débris, the top from seven to eight feet above the average level of the interior. The trace of the enclosing wall is unbroken with two exceptions—a sally-port, three feet wide, on the face farthest from the river, and a breach in the half-bastion nearest to the river, where the wall has been levelled to the ground. Here, a drive-way for carts and wagons seems to have been made in recent years, to facilitate the removal of bricks from the interior for direct transportation on the river, close at hand. The material used for the walls was a concrete of broken oyster-shells and lime called “tabby”, always found, when well made, to be close, firm, and durable. Brick was used also in some places for a coping of the parapet, and, no doubt, for magazines and other structures: these latter have all been demolished, but the coping of brick-work is still to be seen on the western wall.

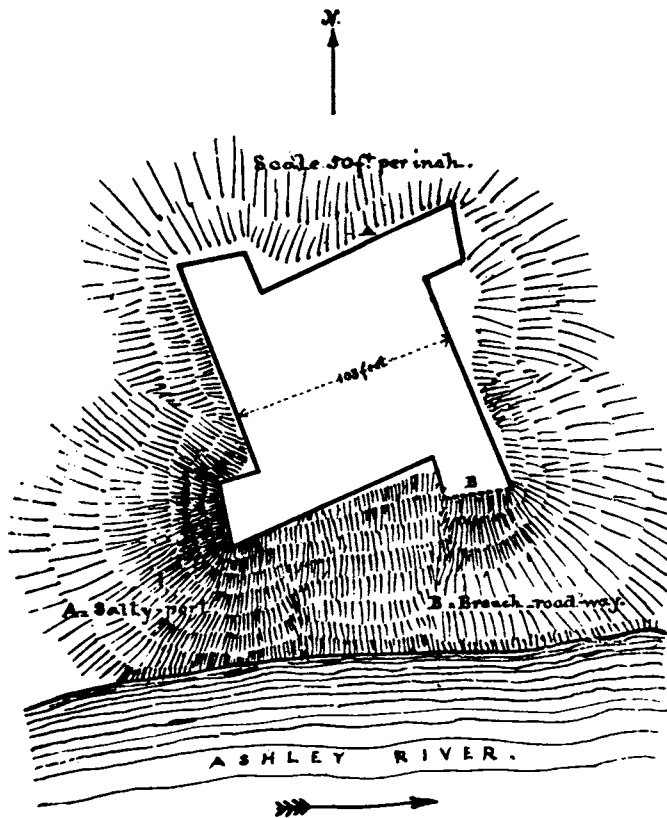
Mr. Smith’s judgment as to the date of the building of the present fort—1775—is entirely supported by the facts and conditions of the case. No such work would have been built in the time of the Indian wars: the early settlers could protect themselves with stockades and block-houses.

The illustration appended to these notes will serve to show the form, bearings, and dimensions of the fort at Dorchester. It was only a little more than one hundred feet square on the interior lines. On the river side, it commanded the approach to the town for perhaps a half-mile, with its small cannon. On the land side, an infantry fire, delivered over the parapet from a banquette, could be very effective.

Charleston, S. C., 25 May, 1905.

John Johnson.

# OLD FORT AT DORCHESTER.



FROM A DRAWING BY REV. JOHN JOHNSON, D. D., L. L. D.

In the sketch of the history of Dorchester published in the April Number of the Magazine, the writer stated that he could find no documentary proof of the existence of the old fort at Dorchester prior to the fortification constructed in 1775 under the orders of the Provincial Council of Safety.

Since then Mr. Langdon Cheves has called my attention to the following extract from the will of John Skene, of St. George's, Esq. The will is dated 1 June 1768, and is recorded in the Probate Court for Charleston County in book 1767-1770. John Skene owned and resided upon a plantation of 3000 acres in St George's Parish on the south side of Ashley River and just opposite the town of Dorchester. This plantation was part of the original 12000 acre barony of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Henry A. M. Smith.

\* \* \* "Item: I give to the Commissioners of Fortifications all my Great Guns for the use of the Magazine and Fort at Dorchester, reserving to the officers (for the time being) of the St. Georges Troop, the Liberty of using them on any Public Day, especially on his Majestys Birth Day and the 23<sup>d</sup> of April.

Item: I give my large silver cup to the Church Wardens of St. Georges Parish Also my large Bible with Brass clasps, my other large Bible to the Parish Library" \*\*\*\*\*

A CRÈVECOEUR STORY.—*To The Editor of The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*:—An eminent New England scholar in his study of Heter St. John Crèvecoeur's works, has found in the rare "*Voyage dans la haute Pennsylvanie*", published at Paris in 1801, reference to a Mr. Bull, "a Georgia planter", who led a gipsy life in the mountain region between Tennessee and the Carolinas during the Revolution."

The New England scholar says that St. John Crèvecoeur, in the book tells how Mr. Bull, an old man in the latter years of our Revolution, left his plantation for fear of the Tories,

and took to the Carolina forest, moving northward and avoiding the army of Cornwallis. Crèvecoeur professes to have found him near Fincastle in Virginia, and to have heard from him the details of his gipsy life with his family and his negroes from April, 1778, to 1782, after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. They planted crops each year, hunted for game and fed their cattle and horses on the rich pasturage of the bottom-lands.

He quotes "Mr. Bull" as follows:

"Alone in the midst of these vast solitudes we had for witnesses of our labor only the sweet melodious meadow-lark, the jay, the chattering boblincorn, the tufted starling, the bold king-bird, the shrill whistling cat-bird, and the thrushes with their gentle, harmonious notes. These birds, with the mock-bird, ignorant of the destructive power of man, were constantly about us, and seemed to view us with curiosity rather than terror. Every evening, as soon as the sun set, great flocks of cranes rose slowly, in regular and majestic spirals to a great height, as if to catch a last glimpse of the sun, whose rays sometimes glanced on their whitish wings, and met our eyes as we watched them. They soon came down again in the same order and as silently to the places they had just left. This spectacle occurred almost daily when the sky was clear, and lasted more than half an hour. In this lovely solitude we passed our first winter. I built a spacious, comfortable cabin at the foot of one of the largest oaks I ever saw; and in this my two daughters gave birth to the two grandsons whom you see here with me. In memory of their birthplace I gave them the names of Pacolet and Nawassa, the streams at whose confluence I had built my cabin."

The New England investigator says: "This was near the Broad river, a few miles south of North Carolina; for the topography of St. John is confirmed by his contemporary, Dr. Morse. The second winter he was near the headwaters of the Yadkin river; the third near those of the river Dan, not far from a mountain called Ararat. In that region were

the Carolina Moravians at Wachovia, whose chief town, Salem, corresponding to Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, is still inhabited by these pious people. The old Noah of this modern Ararat went on to say: 'During the four years of my pilgrimage I think I must have traversed 600 miles, without any of my household being ill a single day, so salubrious are our mountains. It was time, however, for peace to be made, and our endurance, our courage and our clothes were getting worn out. Finally, in May, 1782, I returned to my plantation on the Saluda, which two old servants had not been able to protect from pillage. Great was their joy to see us come back in good health, and with an increase of the family of seven children, two white and five black, together with 54 young cattle.'

What our Northern friend wants to know is "if the annals of South Carolina contain any record of this patriarchal wandering of Mr. Bull and his heifers and mares." He says: "Doubtless St. John found it in print somewhere, and translated it, along with his accounts of Hell Gate and Yale College into his colloquial French."

If you, Mr. Editor, or any of the members of the South Carolina Historical Society, or any representatives of the Bull family in South Carolina, know anything of this interesting woodsman of Revolutionary times, it would be well to give it to the public.

For my part, I am inclined to think it, if you will pardon the phrase, "a cock and Bull story."

Crèvecoeur was as reckless of facts as was his countryman the Abbé Raynal who, unable to account for rice culture in South Carolina, had a vessel wrecked on our coast and thus scattered the first seed of what afterward became a most important crop.

In an earlier book Crèvecoeur, if my memory is not at fault, told of seeing a negro in Charleston tortured in an iron cage, a little anecdote that was once a favorite tid bit with the most violent of the anti-slavery agitators.

New York, March 20th.

Yates Snowden.

**MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON AND FORT SUMTER.**—The original of the following letter, written by Major Robert Anderson while commanding Fort Sumter in 1861, is in possession of Mr. Thomas R. Proctor, of Utica, New York, who has very kindly furnished a copy thereof for publication here:

Fort Sumter, S. C., Feb. 19, 1861.

B. D. Silliman, Esq.,  
Wall St.,  
N. York.

My dear Sir:

Accept my thanks for your kindness in attending to the troublesome commission I gave you, and also for the handsome compliment you were pleased to pay me in your note of the 13th inst.

I have had no intimation of an intention to reinforce my command. The present able Sec'y. of War notified me, as soon as he took charge of the Dept., that additional troops should be sent, the moment I intimated that I wished them, or as soon as the S. Carolinians should make an attack. I have not asked for them, because I know that an attack will be made, as soon as they hear that I have asked for reinforcements, and I am unwilling to bring on a Civil War, if I can possibly avoid it. The longer the matter is deferred, the better the chance of having matters decided without a recourse to arms. Our Union cannot be sustained by force.

I thank you for your kind offer, made to my wife, through my sweet little friend, and also for your offer to me.

We are anxiously waiting now, for the inauguration of, and nomination of the Cabinet by, the President elect. Everything depends on his selecting discreet, wise men. We have had enough of third class men, broken down politicians, as Heads of Depts. at Washington. The inner wheels of our Political Clock must be of the finest metal, and they must be true, or it will run down.

Everything is pretty quiet around us. The S. C. are at work on their batteries, and we are getting ready to do all the harm we can should they venture to attack us.

That God will spare our country, and save us from the horrors of a civil strife, is my earnest prayer.

I am

My dear Sir,

Yours very Sincerely,

Robert Anderson.

**THE FLAGS OF FORT SUMTER.**—"The Flag of the Confederate States and the Palmetto, were raised on Fort Sumter simultaneously—the former by Col. JONES,<sup>2</sup> chief of Gen.

---

<sup>2</sup> Major David R. Jones.

BEAUREGARD's Staff, and Col. FERGUSON. The Flag of the Confederate States was manufactured in this city. It was the intention to have made use of the flag that was first hoisted on the Capitol, at Montgomery, but unfortunately it had been mislaid. The flag-staffs were about fifteen feet high, and were lashed to two of the big guns by Commodore HARTSTINE."—*The Charleston Mercury*, Monday, April 15, 1861.

"The first Palmetto Flag was raised on Fort Sumter Yesterday by Cols. F. J. MOSES, Jr., and J. L. DEARING of Governor PICKENS' Staff, and the Confederate States Flag by Capt. FERGUSON of the *General Clinch*, and others, in the presence of the Governor, General BEAUREGARD's Staff, and a large number of gentlemen, among whom was Chancellor CARROLL and Judges GLOVER and WARDLAW. A salute was fired from each of the batteries on the raising of these flags. —*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Monday, April 15, 1861.

THE BEGINNING OF CHARLESTON.—It was by the following order that John Culpepper laid out a town in 1672 that was subsequently called Charles Town. It was gradually settled up between that date and 1680, when it formally became the seat of government. Its predecessor on the south side of Ashley River had also been called Charles Town. Thereafter the site of the latter was for many years referred to as "the old town":

Carolina./

By the grand Council

a colony of  
12000 acres

You are forthw<sup>th</sup>. to admeasure and layout or cause to be layd out upon the land lying between Ashley River and Wandoe River twelve thousand acres of land for a Collony in a Square as much as Navigable Rivers will p<sup>r</sup>mitt, bounding same w<sup>th</sup>. limitts running directly from East to West and from North to South beginning upon Ashley River towards the South at a place there knowne by the name of Oyster Poynt, And a Plott thereof fairely drawne you are to return to us with all convenient speed whereof you are not to fayle; Given under our hands this xxx<sup>th</sup>. day of Aprill 1672./

To John Culpeper  
Surveyor, Generall  
or his lawfull Deputy.

Maurice Mathews  
Will: Owen:

John Yeamans  
Tho: Gray  
John Godfrey

(Warrant book, 1672-1692, p. 1.)



### THE DATE OF ARRIVAL OF THE LANDGRAVE SMITH FAMILY.

—Among the settlers who came in the *Carolina*, one of the three vessels that brought the first colony for South Carolina, in 1669-70, and assisted in founding Albemarle Point, subsequently named Charles Town, were Thomas and Paul Smith. Many writers have asserted, without furnishing any proof, that the first of these was the same Thomas Smith who subsequently became a Landgrave and was sometime Governor of the Province. The late General McCrady, in his first volume (foot note page 121), disputes that claim and gives the date of the arrival of Thomas Smith, afterwards Landgrave, as 1687. The editor of this magazine once asked General McCrady for his authority for that date, and was told by the General that he had seen a Bible that bore every evidence of being a Bible of original record entry, and that therein he saw it stated that Landgrave Smith had been born in Madagascar and had come to South Carolina in 1687. *The South-Carolina Gazette* of Thursday, May 11, 1738, mentions the death of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith on the Tuesday before, stating that he was in his 75th. year, and had been fifty-four years in the Province. That would have put the date of his arrival at 1684. The Editor has always believed that that was the correct date of the arrival of the Landgrave Smith family in South Carolina, and he also believes that General McCrady either mistook an old fashioned 4 for a 7 or that his printer mistook his 4 for a 7. The following record which he has discovered in the warrant book of the Province for the years 1672-1692 (page 307) fully confirms his opinion as to the date of the arrival of this distinguished family:

You are forthwith to Cause to bee admeasured and laid out unto Mr Thomas Smith six hundred and fifty acres of Land being Due to him for the arrivall of himselfe Barbara his wife, Tho: & George Smith, Mathew Crosse, Philip Adams, Joan Atkins, Johanah Atkins, and Elizabeth Adams, Aron Atkins Ellen & Mary Atkins & Michael Peirce who are entred in the secretaries Office the 10 July 1684 In some Convenient place not yett laid out or marked to bee laid out for any other person or use Observing the Lords prop<sup>ts</sup> Instructions beareinge Date

the 21 Sept. 1683 And a certificate fully specifying the Cittuation & bounds thereof you are to returne unto us with all Convenient speed and for yo<sup>r</sup> soe Doeing this shall bee yo<sup>r</sup> Warri Dated the 20 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1684/5

To Stephen Bull Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Surveyo<sup>r</sup> Genall

John Godfrey  
Robt Quarry

Joseph West  
Jn<sup>o</sup> Moore

WHEN FRIENDS WERE FRIENDS.—“We hear that the Quakers at *Philadelphia*, have among themselves, collected upwards of *Three Hundred Pounds Proclamation Money*, for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire in this Town, the Value whereof they have sent by Capt. *Cuzack*.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, May 14, 1741.

COLONEL JOHN PURVIS.—“DIED.]—On the 4th ult. Col. *John Purves*, of Edgefield county, in this state.”—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Monday, June 11, 1792.

TWO REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.—“DIED.] At his plantation on the Wateree, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. *Samuel Boykin*, Esq. And, at Camden, on Thursday, the 29th ult. col. *Joseph Kershaw*.”—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Monday, Jan. 9, 1792.

GENERALS LACEY AND BRANDON.—“*Promotion*. Col. Thomas Brandon, of the 13th regiment of the militia, Brigadier General of the 3d brigade of militia, vice Edward Lacey, who has resigned.”—*City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 21, 1797.

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A. S. SALLEY, JR.

*EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.*  
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CONTENTS.

Correspondence between Hon. Henry Laurens and his Son, Johu, 1777-1780.....	137
Records of the Regiments of the S. C. Line, Continen- tal Establishment.....	161
South Carolina Gleanings in England .....	169
Landgrave Daniel Axtell.....	174
Historical Notes.....	177
Necrology.....	182
Index.....	184

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VOL. VI.

OCTOBER, 1905.

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## CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. HENRY LAURENS AND HIS SON, JOHN, 1777-1780.

*[Continued from the July number.]*

[13.]

Head Quarters 17<sup>th</sup> feb'. 1779.

My dear father.

I had the pleasure of writing to you, soon after my arrival at Camp—and have been since anxiously expecting farther intelligence from Georgia—If it be true that Spain is at length so enlightened on her own interests as to espouse those of America—I am inclined to think that feeble state will speedily be delivered from its present invaders—Such an event or the adoption of my black project alone can save her—if the first be a delusive report—I wish to know whether you think that the force of example, Argument, and above all that of impending Calamity will determine our Countrymen—to embrace the Salutary measure which I propose—if you think my dear father that the chances are for us—we cannot too soon execute our parts—you will have the glory of triumphing over deep rooted national prejudices, in favor of your Country and humanity at large—the former may perhaps have reason to call you her deliverer— The sacrifice you make, will be effaced by the most delicious and enviable feelings—

For my part it will be my duty and my pride, to transform the timid Slave into a firm defender of Liberty and render him worthy to enjoy it himself—

The respect and attachment which I have for the General—the friendship which I have for my Colleagues—will make even a temporary separation from them, a subject of great regret—and nothing could determine me to do it but a certain prospect of being more extensively useful— The General has been as polite as to say that he will be sorry to lose me even for a time—but that he will not object to my going— The nature of my profession separates me from my dearest friend—and it is natural for me not to quit an agreeable military situation—without some assurance of rendering greater services elsewhere—

But I must finish—I entreat that I may hear from my dear Father as soon as possible—and am ever his most affectionate

John Laurens.

*Endorsed:* John Laurens

17<sup>th</sup>. february 1779

[14.]

Head Quarters 10<sup>th</sup> march -79

My dear father.

You will have perceived by my last, that granting the probability of obtaining an act for raising black troops in South Carolina—no time in my opinion was to be lost in applying for it, under the sanction of a Recommendation from Congress—

When I reflect that the present season in that country affords very good fighting weather—that much time will be required for the Journey—that some delays may arise in our Council and Assembly, from the opposition of private interest—that collecting the Levies, at a general rendezvous—from remote parts—and exchanging the unfit for service that will be sent in the first instance—that *transforming* them into soldiers & providing them with Arms



Appointments &c are all works of time— I must confess I am anxious—for if I am engaged in a plan of this kind my reputation is at stake— And a regard to that, would induce me to spend as much time as possible in disciplining and instructing my soldiers before I introduced them to the enemy—while a desire to render service on the other hand would make me solicitous to bring them into the field in the active part of the Campaign—

As a Soldier, as a Citizen, as a Man—I am interested to engage in this work—and I would cheerfully sacrifice the largest portion of my future expectations to its success—

I believe I have in this & former letters—nearly said all that can be offered by me on this subject—at present—Your counsel will be necessary to remove many difficulties—and digest a plan to be laid before the Legislature of South Carolina— My letters will prove to you that this subject occupies my thoughts very much—

I embrace you with all my heart—and am ever my dear  
fathers

most affectionate

John Laurens.

*Endorsed:* John Laurens 10 March  
1779 Rec<sup>d</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup>—

[15.]

*Addressed:* Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>o</sup>. John Laurens  
Aid de Camp to His Excellency  
the Commander in Chief of  
all the American forces—  
South Carolina—

---

Philadelphia 18<sup>th</sup> April 1779.

My dear Son.

I had the pleasure of writing to you the day before yesterday by Messenger Durst. last evening the packet which will accompany this came to me under cover from Col<sup>o</sup>. Hamilton, he says it contains two Letters from your M<sup>r</sup>. Laurens which puts me in mind to forward that which I

told you had been illicitly opened. You will also receive two Letters directed to M<sup>r</sup> J. Walton, one to M<sup>r</sup>. E. Telfair & one to Count Pulaski which I recommend to the protection of M<sup>r</sup>. Gervais or yourself.

The Marquis Britaigne who will be the bearer of this is anxious that I should recommend him to Governor Rutledge. That will be done Marquis, in pursuance of an Act of Congress by the President— Ah! but I am not acquainted with M<sup>r</sup> Jay.

I then promised him to write to M<sup>r</sup>. Gervais & to you, although he is personally acquainted with both, which gave him satisfaction; certainly if I were in Charles Town & the Marquis there too, I would shew him every mark of civility & attention, & I am persuaded my friends will answer for me.


This Gentleman's zeal in our cause must have cost him several Thousands of Louis d'ors, besides much personal suffering; he has been waiting upon Congress almost a whole Year in humble dependence, free from that inquietude which from almost all his Countrymen we have been witnesses of. & yet, there has been great stumbling at a proposition for allowing him 5000. Paper equal to about 400. Silver Dollars, nor did we surmount the difficulty in *one step*—first 3000. then 2000—carefully adding “he to be accountable.” we swallow Camels & strain at gnats.

Our friend Baron Stüben had intimated expectations of pretty large pecuniary compensation, for his expences coming to & in America over & above the pay of Major General. and also for his own expences & those of M<sup>r</sup>. Fleury, M<sup>r</sup>. L'enfant & M<sup>r</sup>. Duponceau, a Report was thereupon introduced from the Board of War, the whole seemed to me, to be incongruous with his propositions at his arrival in York Town, I was therefore induced to call for certain documents & papers relative to the subject in order to enlighten such of our Members as would otherwise have been ignorant, but I made no opposition to the Report, some busy Body must have taken an advantage of my conduct & misrepresented

me to the Baron, otherwise the following dialogue three days ago when he dined with me could never have happened.

What is the reason Mr. Laurens that Congress will not allow me my expences, I told them I was not Rich & I am sure the Committee at York Town promised me.

Why Baron I cannot answer for the conduct of Congress, for my own part I would recommend to you not to press that subject at the present moment, every Member of Congress is sensible of your merit & deserving, I cannot just now so fully assign reasons, as I may at a future time, but if I were to advise, you would delay your demands until our affairs shall be a little better arranged.

 his declarations to me at York Town were that he would expect nothing till the end of the War his running expences excepted—Congress gave him two or four Horses & a Commission of Major General, paid all his Expences at & travelling from Boston at York Town &c—

Well replied the Baron, for myself I will take your advice I will ask nothing yet—I will go to the Army & proceed in my duty—but why will they not do something for Fleury & the other young Gentlemen who have assisted me in my work?

Congress Sir, will undoubtedly do everything that is just & reasonable, there's no Man who has a greater esteem & affection for Col<sup>d</sup>. Fleury than I have, but let us consider a little Baron is not Mr Fleury now within one grade of Generalship, how long must he have served in his own Country before he would have arrived at this eminence, with large & honorable testimonials in his pocket.

But my dear Mr. Laurens, Mr. President he cannot live by his appointment, & he must go home if you do not do something for him.

You very well know Baron, the state of our Army & the state of our finances—if the case be so, that Col<sup>d</sup>. Fleury cannot stay with us unless Congress will do something more

for him & that Congress cannot do any thing more for him, the consequence will be that he must go home, I shall be very sorry for it.—

The Baron, in no small shew of Choler & rage, although in presence of 4 or 5 other guests, answered, Then, I shall go home, I will not stay.

O Baron Baron, you had just determined the contrary, excuse me for saying, this is really taking advantage of my candor, you will make me more cautious hereafter if you persist in these sentiments—what else could I have said, speaking as an honest Man, if Col. Fleury cannot continue with us upon his present appointments & Congress will not because they cannot, with propriety, enlarge them—& he himself points out the alternative, what else could I have said, but I hope Baron you will not make me answerable for all the determinations of Congress. when I am there, I am an individual & speak my sentiments or give my voice without fear prejudice or partiality. I pray you Baron think better of this matter. We went to dinner, the Baron looked grave, I made attempts to raise him, he retired earlier than usual & if I do not mistate with a consciousness of a little transgression. The Deanites are incessant in their endeavors to raise a dis-esteem for me in the minds of foreigners, but they make no more impression upon mine than they would upon adamant with a Goose quill. I will endeavor to do right, if I do not gain *their* applause, I shall nevertheless enjoy an assurance of having deserved it—to be an honest Statesman produces a Man some troubles, but not so many I believe as attends a dissembling knavish one, therefore I'll pursue the old track. I could recite another conversation with a greater Man than Baron Stuben which would more than equally astonish you, but, *it wont do*. & I think the irregular measures which are adopted are arguments, proving, why it ought not.

When Baron Stuben first addressed Congress he produced a Letter from Mr. Deane announcing him Lieutenant General & Quarter Master General in the King of Prussia's Army,

hence I was led to give him the Title of Excellency, in my early correspondence; sometime after he went to Camp at Valley forge I was well informed that he had never advanced near the Rank of Lieutenant General, the Baron did not say to me that he had, but he did not disown it. M<sup>r</sup>. Deane intimated that at some former time he had seen his Commissions, but that when he was about to leave Paris in order to embark for America he was not possessed of them, having left them in Germany, & this moment it strikes me, that the Baron might have misconstrued & misapplied my question, How long must Col<sup>o</sup>. Fleury have served? &c—but upon my honor I had no design to touch him nor, as I have said above, did I ever think of the subject in this light until the present Instant. however if he has committed himself it is not my fault. if he felt any thing like an attack it was from within his own Breast, neither duty nor inclination could possibly have misled me to upbraid a Man with whom I wished to have continued in friendship. but the times are distempered & the Devils of avarice & ambition are indefatigably improving them to their own advantage.

20<sup>th</sup>.

'Tis rumored the Enemy have taken the town of Providence, I do not believe it— You will see the News Papers in M<sup>r</sup>. Gervais's hands—tell me if my Country Men wish me to remain here, I don't mean a few of them, but generally.

I pray God bless & protect you

Henry Laurens.

Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Colonel Laurens

South Carolina.

*Endorsed:* H. L—to J—

Philadelphia 18<sup>th</sup>. April 1779.

[16.]

*Addressed:* Lieut. Colonel John Laurens  
Aid de Camp to His Excellency  
the Commander in Chief of the  
American forces.  
now at South Carolina.

Philadelphia 5<sup>th</sup> June 1779.

My Dear Son—

I had the honor of writing to you under the 30<sup>th</sup> Ult. since which we have received no accounts from Carolina—what! has our State determined not to correspond with Congress? The Lieut. Governor's late Letter to the Gov<sup>r</sup>. of Virginia seemed to menace somewhat like it.

General M<sup>c</sup>Intosh will tell you more news than I should be able to write in a whole day & you will see the News Papers in the hands of M<sup>r</sup>. Gervais—some four or five summer like days have extracted the gouty pains which I had complained of for a fortnight before, but my leg continues in a precarious state.

I pray God to bless & protect  
you

Henry Laurens.

Lieut. Colonel John Laurens  
South Carolina.

*Endorsed:* H. L. to J. L.—  
Philadelphia 5<sup>th</sup>. June 1779

[17.]

Philadelphia, 17<sup>th</sup>. July 1779.

My Dear Son.

My last communication is dated the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst. it was forwarded by the hands of Siekle a public Messenger. Yours of the 2<sup>d</sup>. June written I perceive with your left hand reached me no earlier than the 12<sup>th</sup> Inst. this is the Letter which M<sup>r</sup>. Leger left in the custody of Col<sup>o</sup>. Finnie; you

refer me very particularly to an antedecent date, but none such respecting Military operations in & about Charles Town have I seen. recollect if you can, its date & by whom you transmitted it. & I will endeavor to discover the defaulter or the delinquent.

Dunlap's Paper of this Morning does not inform us as I had expected it would, of the operations of the American Duke d'Alva, late Governor Tryon in Connecticut, he landed at New Haven burnt part & probably the whole of that Town penetrated to & burnt all Fairfield said to be one of the prettiest Towns in America. the Militia assembled, attacked him & he fled to his Ships—this is a general sketch warranted by Rivington of the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst. with this difference, he says re-embarked. I wish the title of d'Alva may be so fixed on Tryon as to be transmitted to posterity & his memory held in everlasting contempt.

Yesterday we received in Congress dispatches from the Honorable Arthur Lee Esq.—containing as complete a vindication, of his own & his Brother William's conduct, as I have ever seen in any case, every charge of Deane's 5<sup>th</sup>. Decem. refuted, every article supported by vouchers—what a worse figure will this bad servant make before his fellow Citizens to whom he appealed, when his narrative of 139 Pages of vanity, misrepresentation, falsehood & contradiction shall pass under the harrow of Lee's Pen—those who have hitherto been his supporters, appeared to be unhappy while the Papers were reading. tell my friends they will find, that my resignation on the 9<sup>th</sup>. December was, as I then said to them, the greatest act of my Life. \*

I have heard nothing lately from head Quarters—the very plentiful harvest, which we have now secured, leads to animation, we are talking of an immediate array of ten or twelve Thousand good Militia, these to join the Commander in Chief & to attack New York; a motion made by Mr. Dickinson seconded by Mr Drayton that Congress should

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\* See *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XIII, p. 232.

join the Army & act en Militaire—this shews more of valour in those Gentlemen than of the wisdom & reflection of grave Senators, but who can restrain the ardor of fighting Men when an opportunity offers? the Motion is on the Table for consideration when it can be taken up consistently with Order.

If I may judge of the state of your Carolina air, from the Philadelphia Thermometer you have hitherto had very tolerable weather, I was just now obliged to throw off a lined-silk, & to cover my body with a Cloth flannel-lined, waistcoat, & I took a little Cold last night by lying under only a thick Cotton coverlid. we have not experienced one intolerable day the present Summer.

I say nothing of my private affairs I know you will aid Mr. Gervais in taking as much thought for them as times will admit of. I remain here under the Commands of my fellow Citizens when my inclinations strongly bend homeward, 'tis high time I were there.

I pray God to bless & protect  
you

Henry Laurens.

36 days since we heard  
from So Carolina —  
I interpret nothing amiss  
from this silence.

Col<sup>o</sup>. John Laurens  
South Carolina—

*Endorsed:* H. L—to J. L—  
Philadelphia 17<sup>th</sup>. July 1779.



[18.]

*Addressed:* John Laurens Esquire  
Lt. Colonel in the Army  
& Aid de Camp to  
His Excellency Gen: Washington  
Charles Town  
South Carolina.

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Philadelphia 23<sup>d</sup> July 1779.

My Dear Friend.

I had the pleasure of writing to you the 17<sup>th</sup>. Inst by Messenger Graham, we have heard nothing since from Charles Town. I feel a little anxiety to know whether & when you mean to return to Your General & lest we should miss each other on the Road, an accident, which, if it should happen, would mortify us exceedingly. but I have not marked a day for my departure, I shall quit this great House the 12<sup>th</sup>. August because I cannot afford the Rent, & go for three or four Weeks into cheaper Quarters, my Landlady who is as keen an Abigail as any I know, has outwitted herself, she wanted to raise the Rent upon me & by a miscalculation I suppose, has let it to my Neighbor Mitchel for 6 or 7 hundred pounds per Annum less than I paid—& he has made a firm contract with a penalty annexed.

Your friend Doctor M<sup>r</sup>. Henry is in Town on his return from escorting M<sup>r</sup>. Washington to Virginia, he will dine with me to day & we'll drink your health. I have heard nothing from Head Quarters for a long time but I purpose to write to your General by the Doctor, I would give somewhat considerable for two hours conversation with him on certain very interesting & important points. I believe I shall pay him a Visit before I leave this Country.

Col<sup>l</sup>. Gervais, Capt M<sup>r</sup>. Queen & M<sup>r</sup>. Wells will communicate to you the Contents of our latest News Papers & other scraps of intelligence which I have transmitted.

My Dear Son I pray God to bless & protect you.

Henry Laurens.

Colonel Dan. Morgan is in Town  
& has applied to Congress to accept his  
Commission, he complains of Gen Wayne's  
appointment to Command the Corps which  
should have been continued under him.  
he is a good Officer & we will not part  
with him, if persuasion can prevail.

I am charged by a great number of  
your friends to present their Compliments  
Gen Gates in a very particular manner.

Col: John Laurens.

*Endorsed:* H L. to J. L—

Philadelphia 23<sup>d</sup>. July 1779.

[19.]

Philadelphia

17 Septem 1779.

My Dear Son—

My last Letter to you is dated the 31<sup>st</sup>. July—my  
silence in the mean time has been owing to that uncertainty  
in which I have been held respecting your continuance in  
So. Carolina, every body who came from thence assured me  
you were determined to come this way very soon, as I re-  
main in the same disagreeable state of suspense I should not  
have written to you now, had I not been charged particu-  
larly with a Letter from your friend Colonel Hamilton, that  
Letter accompanied by two which I suppose to be from S<sup>t</sup>.  
Mary Axe, your Letter intended for M<sup>r</sup>. Hutson & one for  
M<sup>r</sup>. Petrie you will receive under the present cover.

I must refer you as usual to M<sup>r</sup>. Gervais for News, but  
I may add, we have just recd. advice from Boston that  
our Frigates Boston & Deane had captured a Copper bot-  
tomed British Sloop of War; the Sandwich Packet bound  
from New York to Falmouth; a Vessel with 150 Pipes  
Wine from Madeira; these safe in Port two New York  
Privateers of 10 Guns each, a very Rich Ship from Glasgow

for N York & one or two other Vessels—these not yet arrived, on board the Glasgow-Man was a Box containing complete apparatus for counterfeiting our poor Dollars, which had been thrown overboard & recovered—Major Gardner, he who was on Port Royal Island, was taken in the Packet. you will probably see all these circumstances more particularly marked in Dunlap's Paper to morrow, I shall be early enough to send one of them.

If I do not hear from you in a few days I believe without further waiting I shall set out for Charles Town altho my own inclination to pursue duty at this very critical juncture & the requests of my friends press me strongly to remain here a little longer

I should inform you I pray God to bless You  
 Jack Hamm is here a prisoner in the Henry Laurens,  
 Character of a common Seaman, I am  
 afraid he has forfeited *all Character*.

Lieut'. Col'. John Laurens.

*Endorsed:* H. L. to J. L.

Philadelphia 17<sup>th</sup>. Sep<sup>r</sup>: 1779

[20.]

Philadelphia 21<sup>st</sup>. Septem 1779

I had the pleasure my Dear Son of writing to you the 17<sup>th</sup>. Inst. by a Public Messenger, & of receiving on the 19<sup>th</sup>. by the hand of Capt. Roberts your favor of the 9<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>.— This Young Gentleman will dine with me to morrow, if I can render him services more substantial than bare civilities, your recommendation will have its weight, with my own feelings respecting him as a fellow Citizen the Son of a valuable Officer who laid down his Life in the defence of America.

I knew, the pride & the naughtiness of the Hearts of so many of our fellow Citizens, would seduce them to spurn at the mode you speak of for completing our Confederal Regiments; that the avarice of others would impel them to re-

volt from the proposition for erecting black Battalions & I **long since** foresaw & foretold you the almost insurmountable difficulties which **wou'd** obstruct the progress of your liberal Ideas.—nothing wonderful in **all this**—Is it a light work to bring Men accustomed [one or two words obliterated] affluence & absolute command, to submit without murmuring to peremptory Orders under the penalty of Corporal punishment. And it is certainly a great task effectually to persuade Rich Men to part willingly with the very source of their wealth &, as they suppose, tranquility. You have encountered rooted habits & prejudices, than which there is not in the history of man recited, a more arduous engagement. If you succeed you will lay the corner stone for accomplishing a prediction of your Grandfather & your name will be honorably written & transmitted to posterity—but even the attempt without perfect success, will, I know, afford you unspeakable self satisfaction—The work will at a future day be efficaciously taken up & then it will be remembered who began it in South Carolina.

I prospered yesterday in carrying through a Report which I had the honor of presenting to Congress from a Commee. appointed to correspond with General Lincoln, recommending Aid to So Carolina by dispatching three frigates or Armed Ships of War & the North Carolina Brigade to Charles Town; there was much opposition to the measure from certain quarters & the Report underwent some alterations which may possibly be made use of to defeat my views, but as the execution was Committed to the Marine Board where M<sup>r</sup>. Mathewes Acts as a Member, I have strenuously recommended the subject to his attention & I confide greatly in his zeal & fortitude.—Should we receive certain accounts of a French fleet operating on your Coast, all that we have here determined to attempt for your relief will instantly be reconsidered & probably vanish.

Gentlemen aver that the Continental Frigate [one or two words obliterated] advantage to the Port of Boston either in a Commercial & pecuniary view, or as a defence—on

the contrary the prizes which those Frigates carry in, work a prejudice to the Citizens of that Town by encouraging monopolizers & extortioners & by stripping the Port of Seamen who would otherwise be more usefully employed in the service of [word obliterated] Merchant Ships & private Ships of War—this doctrine strange as it may appear to Men of no more than common understanding, is proved & illustrated by the extreme reluctance with which Gentlemen representing Massachusetts & Boston consent to part with them only for a few Months in favor of a much distressed Sister State, but when some Men talk of defending So Carolina & of the necessary measures for recovering Georgia, methinks I hear blind Men describing Colours, or Misers haranging on liberality.

Has not So Carolina contributed her quota to the raising a Navy? Has she not a rightful claim to some of the benefits which may be derived from that Navy? Oh! but So Carolina is defended by taking the enemy's privateers from New York, & if you send our Frigates to So Carolina the Enemy will soon know it, way lay & capture them—do not the Enemy as well know when those Frigates sail from Boston on a Cruise for prizes? is it not as practicable for British Men of War from Hallifax, Rhode Island & New York to way lay them coming out of, & returning to, the Bay of Boston as going to Carolina or cruising from thence? Did not they know of the ill concerted enterprize to Penobscot? Had I prevailed by my repeated recommendations more than twelve Months since, to send three Frigates to Cruise near Charles Town we should probably have added three or four British Frigates to our American fleet &c &c.

It has been falsely transmitted to Charles Town that I was too closely connected with the Eastern States, you have now proof of the contrary & I glory in the reproach of being with no Man, with no party longer than he or they steers or steer by the Pole Star of reason, Justice, reciprocity. when Men diverge into the Road of self Interestedness, I walk no further with them In a word, I fear I have given

offence to some of my friends If it be so, I can't help it, I would rather offend my Father than meanly or wittingly transgress against those principles—the offended will upon reflection, perceive their mistake & without suit forgive me nor will this be a strange Phœnomenon in a true account of my Pilgrimage. How many of our Confœderal Ships of War have heretofore been Captured or foolishly lost? but how many have been captured or otherwise lost in attempting to relieve or aid the Southern States? answer, my friends, these questions fairly & you will see nothing preposterous in the proposition for sending three Frigates to Charles Town—if cruizing [one or two words obliterated] Plan they will have as good Cruizing ground from thence [one or two words obliterated] any part on our side of the Atlantic & Boston will be for a little time relieved from the burthen of prizes—My very worthy friend Gen. Whipple, says in his mild & decent manner, well! well! you'll repent this scheme.—but I'll say no more I know my views are pure, my design is to promote the general good of the Union & I trust we shall be all good friends [one or two words obliterated] w.

My quandam opponent Merryweather [obliterated word] to whom I never made any approaches, is now not only placid but kind pressed me to day to take a side of his Chariot, brought me home & will eat Sturgeon with me to morrow—look at the Journal of Congress the 14<sup>th</sup>. May last &c—If Men will be——if they will do these things, how can I help it? I [one or two words obliterated] ot be illnatured or inexorable.

But to return to your Letter, I expect soon to hear your schemes in Assembly have proved abortive & that you have been defeated in your first battle in the Field of Politics—should this be the case I wish indeed to know it *soon*, & to know also your determination respecting a continuance in your native clime, in order to regulate my own movements, I should begin my journey homeward in a few days were I sure of meeting you on the Road or at Ansonburgh, mean-

ing in a few days after two or three important points shall be adjusted in, as honest Mr. Duffield stiles it, the great Council of these States.

I have informed Mons<sup>r</sup>. Girard of Mr. Plombards addresses to your Senate & House of Representatives & given him proper extracts from your Letter & from Colonel Gervais's, if the Gentleman has been misled I am in hopes he will see his error & retract before it be too late, he must not expect undue countenance either from Mons<sup>r</sup>. Girard or from the Cheval<sup>r</sup> La Luzerne.

You talk of a heavy tax, what will you say when Congress shall call on you for about a million & an half of Dollars per Month, a call which you must expect to hear [one or two words obliterated] the 1<sup>st</sup>. November. We have solemnly pledged ourselves [one or two words obliterated] no more paper Money when the Amount shall be 200,000,000 Dollars, as you will have read in the Circular Letter, this event will happen about the 1<sup>st</sup>. December & we have not yet determined upon one article of ways & means for replenishing the Treasury & carrying on the War. I feel more fr [two or three words obliterated] nt prospect of our affairs, than is convenient to [one or two words obliterated] paper, lest Rivington should lay his hands on my Letter & magnify.—

I am told Col<sup>l</sup>. Laurens gives exceeding good Madeira Wine to his guests at the House in the Garden, whence I presume it must be plenty, & cheap in Charles Town, therefore I request him to lay in a pipe or two for me before Christmas. Colonel Malmadi will be the bearer of this, I don't know whether I shall be able to write to Mr Gervais by him if I do not, I pray you let this Letter [word obliterated] both. & if I send but one packet the News Papers will be found in that. I commend you to God's protection & remain My Dear Son

Your faithful friend & affectionate Father.

Henry Laurens,

Colonel John Laurens.

South Carolina.

*Endorsed:* H. L. to J. L.—

Philadelphia 21<sup>st</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>: 1779

at the conclusion

Madeira Wine

[21.]

Philadelphia 27<sup>th</sup>. Septem 1779.

My Dear Son.

I writ to you the 21<sup>st</sup>. Inst. by Col<sup>o</sup>. Malmédi. the 25<sup>th</sup>. your favor supposed to have been penned the 7<sup>th</sup>. reached me, & announced the arrival of Count d'Estaing on the American Coast, if the Count has adhered to his Resolution of remaining with you only eight days, 'tis to be apprehended his achievements in Georgia & So Carolina will not excite a nine days wonder; that slackness in our Militia which you complain of, is very illy fitted to the Count's spirit for enterprize and celerity—be this as it may, I expect, at least, this good effect from his appearance, that the Enemy will scamper off & overturn the Wright government in Georgia & all its appendages, & I hope for greater things. Congress have authorized General Washington to Co-operate with the French Admiral & General in such manner as he shall judge conducive to public good without applying to them for further directions & have strongly recommended to the middle & eastern States to give the General all possible aid of Men & provisions & also to furnish provisions of flour &c for the use of the Fleet & Army of our Ally. That Assembly met yesterday for the sole purpose of appointing a Minister Plenipotentiary for treating with his Britanic Majesty on Peace & Commerce, an Act which in my estimation is extremely premature. Mr. Adams & Mr. Jay were nominated, the Ballots twice taken without effect—1<sup>st</sup>. Ballot 5 for Adams 4 for Jay 3 States divided—2<sup>nd</sup>.—6 for Adams. 5 for Jay—South Carolina divided—My Colleague had laboured hard two days for carrying a resolution to disqualify any Member of Congress or any one who had been a Member within nine preceeding Months for any office of trust or emolument under Congress—I opposed the Resolution but coincided in the Idea & wished it might be understood by the whole House that a Member should not be appointed, among other reasonings my Colleague in favor



of his Motion had urged, that the appointment of a Member to be a foreign Minister would be degrading; by sending one from sovereignty into servitude—you can't suppose I could bear such sentiments & forbear laughing inwardly—finding me to be clear in his opinion that on the present occasion we ought not to appoint a Member he earnestly requested me to think of a proper Character out of doors after some hours reflection I named to him Mr. John Adams as a Gentleman in every respect well qualified, against whom there could be no exception & to whom these States were much indebted—there rested the matter, until the proposed Resolution & its proposed amendment were ousted by Yeas & Nays—when the Ballots were about to be taken, my Colleague declared for Mr. Jay, I expostulated with him on what had passed between us; observed, that among other motives, I had nominated Mr. Adams on his own principles & candidly & honestly declared to him such exceptions against M Jay as neither himself nor any Man could remove. he nevertheless persisted & South Carolina was deprived of a Vote, I explained to Congress in terms nearly as above written the ground of our division as an apology for my own conduct.

I think no honest Man will censure me, nor would I have it understood that I mean to censure Mr Mathews, we are perfectly good friends & I believe him to be a very honest Man. I am also persuaded he had not been let into the secret of his self-denying motion, but this must be reserved as a subject for a future moments discussion.\*

\*this Morning Monday the 27<sup>th</sup>. September according to my imaginary foresight will be devoted to the appointment of a Minister Plenepotentiary to treat with the Court of Spain, on Alliance & Amity & Commerce—

• Mr. Lee will be, as tis intended & expected, superseded by Mr. Jay, an avowed & inveterate Enemy—God's will be done.

these things I say to you & to my good friend Gervais, & to

no body else, unless you shall find it necessary, which I hope will never happen.

M<sup>r</sup>. Solikifer has just informed me, that Sir Charles Hardy's Cruize had been made for reconnoitering & scouring the British Channel, finding it clear, he had returned into Port & immediately after, a fleet of upwards of forty Sail, of Merchant Men—probably under some small convoy sailed from Spithead or some port in England, these were more lucky than Sir Charles, they fell in with the french or perhaps the combined fleets, & were every skin of them conducted into Brest—this, Mr. Solikoffer says he read in a Letter from Bourdeaux 42 days old & he is gone to look for the Letter, if it comes in proper time you will receive an extract.

When I writ to M<sup>r</sup>. Gervais yesterday I held myself confined to a moment & said I should not write to you, but a violent rain & other circumstances I suppose were impediments to M<sup>r</sup>. Downs's departure earlier than this Morning—You will now be so good as to present my Love to my friend & communicate these contents. I learn your black Air Castle is blown up, with contemptuous huzzas—a Man of your reading & of your Philosophy will require no consolatory reasonings for reconciling him to disappointment. I pray God to bless & protect you.

Colonel John Laurens  
South Carolina.

Henry Laurens.

[22.]

Philadelphia 2<sup>d</sup>. October 1779.

My Dear Son—

I have lately written to you by divers opportunities to Charles Town directed in your absence to Colonel Gervais, from an opinion that you would have left that place & I had suggested to my friends the probability of your taking a passage in Count d'Estaing's squadron; this Idea is countenanced by intimations in your Letter of the 3<sup>d</sup>. Septem- which I received three days since. I therefore expect this will meet you at the Head Quarters of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

You were put in Nomination in Congress by the Honble. Mr. Gerry the 27<sup>th</sup>. Ult<sup>o</sup>. for the Office of Secretary to the Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Versailles & were on the 28<sup>th</sup>. unanimously elected by eleven, or twelve, States—the Salary not fixed—£1000. St<sup>s</sup> recommended in a Report, I shall oppose every thing above £700.—but from what fund or funds is even that Sum to be paid?—I know not. the appointment is honorable to you in every appearance & will put you in a road leading to the service of your Country. I know you are equal to the task, nor could I forbear my testimony; it was due to a meritorious fellow Citizen, but I could not engage for your acceptance—therefore you are by no means bound by any promise or even seeming promise on my part—I shall be glad to converse with you before you finally determine aye or no. You may, if you please, receive from me an honest & faithful & I believe accurate state of our affairs foreign & domestic—no attempts will be made on my part to induce or dissuade—you will be left by me to judge for your self. I need say no more but that I long to embrace you.

I pray God to direct you  
in all things & I commend you to  
his protection

Henry Laurens.

I might have added one word more—I wait here only to know your resolution, when I receive that from your self my Horses will be put to the vehicle in which I mean to return to my own poor distressed wretched Country.—  
Capt. Roberts's conduct towards the Delegates of So. Carolina has not done the highest Credit to your recommendation—this as a hint.—5<sup>th</sup>. October—This address remaining on my Table unsealed gives me an opportunity to add,—the Salaries of the Ministers Plenipo: are £2500 St<sup>s</sup>. p<sup>r</sup> Ann. each—of their respective Secretaries £1000—in full of all expences &c. my protest against both stands on the Book

No!—Men who are sincerely devoted to the service of their Country will not accept of Salaries which will tend to distress it.

Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Colonel Laurens.

*Endorsed:* H. L. to J. L.—  
Philadelphia 2<sup>d</sup>  
October 1779—

[23.]

*Addressed:* Lieut<sup>t</sup>— Colonel  
John Laurens  
Aid de Camp  
to His Excellency General Washington  
Boston •

Vestal, British Frigate  
New Found Land 14<sup>th</sup>. [break]

My Dear Son.

the 15<sup>th</sup>. day after I parted with you [break several words long] Island, that is to say on the 3<sup>d</sup>. Inst. the little Mercury [break several words long] captured by Capt George Keppel Commander of the Frigate [break several words long] mentioned, we arrived in this Harbor yesterday. Think of the best that circumstances will admit [break several words long] have a proper Idea of the very kind treatment [break several words long] has experienced, and remember, I hold my self & my [break several words long] indebted to Capt. Keppel.

Admiral Edwards who commands [break several words long] shoar & afloat has ordered the Fairy Sloop of War [break several words long] under the command of Capt Keppel. I am to be sent [break several words long] Mr. Young & Capt. Peckle will probably accompany me. through all the changing scenes of Life, you know my [break] nd.—I pray God to bless & protect you.

Henry Laurens.

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<sup>9</sup>“Philadelphia”, in Henry Laurens’s handwriting, is stricken out and “Boston” inserted in another hand.

Capt Keppel very politely delivered me your Letters to Mr. Laurens, these & many other papers had through superabundant precaution [break several words long] on our part fallen into his hands.

16<sup>th</sup>. Admiral Edwards has been exceedingly [break several words long] to me, so have the several Commanders of Men of [break] in Port. Captains Barclay, Prescott, Lloyd, B [break] Stanhope &c &c—should their misfortune afford an [break] neither your self nor any of my friends will be [break] acknowledgements.

L<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>o</sup>. John Laurens

Pennsylvania.

On board the Vestal at St. Johns 27<sup>th</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1780

On the 17<sup>th</sup>. Inst. Mr. Laurens in pretty good spirits em [break several words long] Fairy for England, and, as the wind has been fair, we [break several words long] at a safe Port. How long Captain Pickles and [break of a word or two] in here, we know not.

With the highest respect and esteem

I am Sir

Your Most humble & Obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Moses Young

*Endorsed:* St. Eustatius 21<sup>st</sup>. Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1780. Received under cover & forwarded by

Sir

Your Most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Via: Baltimore

Elliston & John Perot

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens:* H. L. to J. L.—

St. John's Newfoundland

14<sup>th</sup> Septem<sup>r</sup>: 1780

[24.]

[In August, 1778, Lieut.-Col. Laurens was sent to Rhode Island to take part in the expelling of the British therefrom. The French fleet under Count d'Estaing was expected to co-operate with the Continental forces, but prior to the action of the 29th at Newport the Count

announced his intention of sailing to Boston without co-operating with the Americans. Col. Laurens went to the Count and protested with his usual vigor.<sup>10</sup> The following is a fragment of a letter written by Col. Laurens at that time. It was probably addressed to his father, as it was found in the Laurens Collection, but the endorsement on the back is in the handwriting of Moses Young, sometime Secretary to Hon. Henry Laurens.]

everything—

I was going on but am called upon the most important business—A Council of War on board the French vessels have determined that the Squadron ought to go immediately to Boston to refit. I am going on board with a solemn protest against it      Adieu

J Laurens

*Endorsed:* Colonel John Laurens  
(no date)—

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<sup>10</sup> See Vol. II of this Magazine, pp. 271-272; Vol. III, p. 16.

RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SOUTH  
CAROLINA LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISH-  
MENT.

[*Continued from the July Number.*]

[44.]

[COL. C. C. PINCKNEY TO MAJ. ISAAC HARLESTON.]

*Addressed:* Major Harleston <sup>19</sup>

Dear Major,

I herewith send you a permitt for Lieut: Brown to go to Town, and hope he will soon recover his health. I also return you the paper. If there is anything new since yesterday do communicate it. If you have occasion to write home Gen: Moultrie has a servant who will go that way tomorrow & will carry a Letter for you. I forgot to deliver you Miss Moultrie's Compts yesterday and to inquire for her whether you knew how Miss Ashby Harleston did, and whether she had had [break] ill fro [break] I remain

Yrs sincerely

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

*Memorandum on back:* Oct. 11<sup>th</sup>: 1780-

Ordered That each Officer do in Rotation attend to the drawing & distributing of all Rations for the space of one Week beginning w<sup>th</sup>: Captain Mazyck who will continue to Act 'till Thursday next. The Officers will Order the attendance of their Servants to assist in Conveying the provisions to Barracks as the most Convenient place to be Served out Sickness alone will be an excuse for escaping a Tour—when the next Officer in Succession is to Act

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<sup>19</sup> The following memorandum is written across the face: "A Ball Bees Wax. Enq<sup>r</sup>. for Hats— & of whom a Marquis may be borrowed."

[45.]

## [A RETURN OF THE 1ST REGIMENT.]

Return of the First Regiment of South Carolina Prisoners of War at Haddrell's point, Friday Oct. 1780

Officers—		White Servants		Blacks	
Col: Ch: C: Pinckney		Isaac Fletcher		Toby	
Capt <sup>m</sup> . Geo: Turner—		.....		Boatswain	
Simeon Theus		.....		Bachus	
Joseph Elliott—		Andrew Smith			
William Hext—		Adam Miller		Jemmy	
Charles Lining—		.....		.....	
Thomas Gadsden—		.....		Tom	
Lieut <sup>t</sup> . Alex <sup>r</sup> . Fraser		.....		Hector	
John Hamilton		.....		Cain	
John P. Ward		.....		Charles	
William Hazzard		.....		Billy	
Charles Brown		.....		Tom	
W <sup>m</sup> . Ward		.....		Gasper Brownguard	
Geo: Petrie		.....		Peter Dunwick	
James Kennedy		.....		.....	
William Russell }		.....		Wexford	
James Keuny }		.....		G. Turner,	
Not in the Line				Capt <sup>m</sup> . 1 <sup>st</sup> . Reg <sup>t</sup> . S <sup>t</sup> . Carl	

Endorsed: 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>.



[46.]

## [A RETURN OF THE 2ND REGIMENT.]

Return of the S<sup>c</sup>. Caro: 2<sup>d</sup>. Rgt. prisoners of War at Had-  
drells point Oct: 20<sup>th</sup>.. 1780—

Officers—	White Servants	Blk Servants—
Major Harleston—	Robert Gamble	.....
Cpts. Mazyck—	.....	Toney—
Warley—	.....	
Shubrick—	.....	Blk boy—Peter.
Baker—	.....	
Proveaux—	Sawyer—	.....
Mason—	.....	Cupid—
Gray—	Ferguson	
Lts—Foissin	Oliver—	
Kolb—	.....	York—
Langford	.....	
Frierson	.....	Julius—
Ogier—	.....	.....
Evans—	.....	Peter—
Legare	Lamb	.....
Dunbar	Sparrow	.....
Hart—	.....	Joe—
Pay Mas <sup>r</sup> . Gray	.....	Tom—
Lt—Mazyck	.....	Robin—

J: Hart Adj: 2<sup>d</sup>. Rgt.

[47.]

## [ A RETURN OF THE 2ND REGIMENT.]

Return of y<sup>e</sup> So. Car. 2<sup>d</sup>. Rgt. prisoners of War at Had-  
drells point—Oct. 28<sup>th</sup>. 1780—

Officers—	White Servants	Black Servants
Major Harleston	Robert Gamble	
Capt. Mazyck	.....	Peter
Warley	.....	.....
Shubrick	.....	Peter
Baker	.....	.....
Proveaux	.....	.....
Mason	.....	Cupid
Gray	Ferguson	
Lts. Foissin	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Oliver	
Kolb	.....	York
Langford	.....	.....
Frierson	.....	Julius
In Town Ogier	.....	.....
Evans	.....	Peter
Legare	Lamb	.....
Dunbar	Jn <sup>s</sup> Sparrow	
Hart	.....	Joe
Mazyck	.....	Robin
Pay Mas <sup>r</sup> . Gray	.....	Tom

[48]

## [A RETURN OF THE 3RD REGIMENT.]

Return of the Officers & Servants of the 3<sup>d</sup> S<sup>c</sup>. Cr. Regt  
Now Prisoners of War at Hadrills Point 29 Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1780—

Lt. Col <sup>o</sup> . Henderson	.....	Nelson a Slave
Cap <sup>t</sup> . F. Warley	Sick in Town	
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Smith	.....	Peter MGrew soldier
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Jo <sup>s</sup> . Warley	present	Ja <sup>s</sup> . Swords D <sup>o</sup> Taylor
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Goodwyn	.....	
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Buchanan	Sick in Town	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Campbell soldier
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Baker	.....	
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Farrer	.....	Jacob Bruncin Sol
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Liddell	.....	
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Pollard	.....	W <sup>m</sup> . Myrack D <sup>o</sup>
L <sup>t</sup> . Goodwyn	.....	W <sup>m</sup> . Partridge
L <sup>t</sup> . Smith	.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Peterkin
L <sup>t</sup> . MGwire	.....	Jo <sup>s</sup> . Williams
L <sup>t</sup> . Cap <sup>t</sup> . Milling	.....	
Doct <sup>r</sup> . Martin	.....	Cauldwell soldier
		Merry MGwire Adg <sup>t</sup> . 3 <sup>d</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>
		Jn <sup>o</sup> . C: Smith Capt.

[49.]

## [A RETURN OF THE 1ST REGIMENT.]

Return of the Officers & Servants of the first Regim<sup>t</sup>. of  
So. Caro: Nov<sup>r</sup>. 10<sup>th</sup> /80

	Col: C C. Pinckney	Toby a Negro
	Capt <sup>n</sup> . Geo: Turner	Isaac Fletcher
	Simeon Theus—	Boatswain, a Negro
	Joseph Elliott—	Bacchus— d <sup>o</sup> .
	W <sup>m</sup> . Hext—	Andrew Smith
	Charles Lining—	Adam Miller
Sick in T.	Thomas Gadsden—	Jemmy a Negro
D <sup>o</sup> .	Lieut <sup>t</sup> . Alex <sup>r</sup> . Fraser .....	
	John Hamilton	Tom a Negro
Sick in Co <sup>r</sup> .	John P. Ward	Hector d <sup>o</sup> .
	W <sup>m</sup> . Hazzard	Cain d <sup>o</sup> .
D <sup>o</sup> . Town.	Charles Brown	Charles d <sup>o</sup> .
	William Ward	Billy d <sup>o</sup> .
D <sup>o</sup> . in Town.	George petrie	Tom d <sup>o</sup> .
	James Kennedy	Gasp: Browuguard
Not in y <sup>e</sup> line	{ W <sup>m</sup> . Russell	peter Dunwick
	{ James Kenny	Wexford a Negro
	G Turner	
	Capt <sup>n</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> . Reg <sup>t</sup> So Car:	

*Endorsed:* Return  
1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>.

[50.]

## [A RETURN OF THE 1ST REGIMENT.]

Weekly Return of the 1<sup>st</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. of So. Carolina at Had-  
drell's — November 1780

Officers	Servants	Remarks
Col: Charles C. Pinckney	Toby (Slave)—	
Captains Geo: Turner	Isaac Fletcher	
Simeon Theus	Boatswain (Slave)	
Joseph Elliott	Bacchus (d°)	
William Hext	Andrew Smith	
Charles Lining	Adam Miller	
Thomas Gadsden	Jemmy (Slave)	Sick in Town
Lieut. Alexander Fraser	.....	D°.
John Hamilton	Tom (d°)	
John Peter Ward	Hector (d°)	Sick Country
W <sup>m</sup> . Hazzard	Cain (d°)	
Charles Brown	Charles (d°)	D°. Town
William Ward	Billy (d°)	Sick Barracks
George Petrie	Tom (d°)	D°. Town
James Kennedy	Gaspar Brown	Guard D°. Barracks
James Kenny	Wexford (Slave)	{ Not in the line but returned in this Regim <sup>t</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> . Russell	Peter Dunwick	
	G Turner	
	Capt <sup>a</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> . R <sup>t</sup> .	

[51.]

## [A MUTILATED RETURN OF THE 1ST REGIMENT.]

	Elliott	Bacchus d°.
	Hext	And <sup>r</sup> . Smith
	Lining	Adam Miller
Sick in Town	Gadsden	Jemmy, Negro
	Lien <sup>ts</sup> . Fraser	.....
	Hamilton	Tom, Negro
d°. Count <sup>y</sup> .	J. P. Ward	Hector, d°.
	Hazzard	Cain— d°.
Sick in Town	Charl. Brown	Charles d°.
	W <sup>m</sup> . Ward	Billy d°.
Sick Town	George petrie	Tom
	Kennedy	G. Brownguard
Not in y <sup>e</sup> Line	W <sup>m</sup> . Russell	P. Dunwick
	Ja <sup>s</sup> . Kenny	Wexford—
		G Turner
		Capt <sup>n</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> . R <sup>t</sup> . So. Caro.

Subs. 4 absent

Capt<sup>n</sup>. 1.....4 slaves absent*Endorsed:* Return Say November 25<sup>th</sup> 1780

Waiters {	Present
	Absent

[52.]

## [LIEUTENANT GEORGE EVANS TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

*Addressed:* Major Harleston2<sup>d</sup>. S. C. Reg<sup>t</sup>.

Lieut. Evanss Compliments wait on Major Harleston beg the favor of his permission to go to Town L<sup>t</sup>. Evans's Name has been upon the list at General Moultrie's ever since August and has been waiting patiently since for leave but have not been able to procure leave the Certificate will shew my situation which L<sup>t</sup>. E. beg the Major to take notice of—

[*To be continued in the next number of this magazine.*]

## **SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.**

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street,  
W. C. London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters,  
not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM THE JULY NUMBER.]

James Dunbarr, Doctor of Medicine, sometime in the island of Jamaica, presently in Forress. Will 18 May 1743; proved 2 August 1743. To prevent discords amongst my nearest friends and relations about my effects after my decease, I nominate and appoint Archibald Dunbarr of Dykeside, my Eldest Brother German, my Executor, Legator, and universall intromitor with all my effects real and personal in the Island of Jamaica or elsewhere to pay my debts and legacies, vizt: £50 to Walter Dunbar in South Carolina, my second Brother German, and a mourning ring of £5 value; £40 to George Dunbarr in York Town, Virginia, my third Brother German; a mourning ring value £10 to Alexander Grant, son to Thomas Grant of Astronomy, now in Kingston in Jamaica. "Subscribed these presents upon stamped paper at Forras before these witnesses: James Dunbarr, Surgeon in Forras, and James Dunbarr, Whig-maker there. James Dunbarr witnesses also to the original Note, James Dunbarr. Witness James Dunbarr, witness."

Boycott, 260.

Ralph Izard of Berkley County in Province of South Carolina. Will 13 September 1757; proved 18 May 1763. To my son Ralph Izard my plantation whereupon I now live called Burton, my land up the Cypress path left me by my father; also land left me by my brother Thomas Izard called Mount Boone, and my plantation on Cow Savannah bought from Dr. Rind, Mr. Queen, and Mrs. Golding; also plantation on Combabee river given to me by my father and my brother Thomas. To my son Walter Izard my plantation on Tomothy Savanna bought from Mr. James

Deveaux; also lands on Lady's Island left me by my brother Thomas. To my daughters Sarah and Rebecca Izard my plantation at Woomeraw left me by my father in law Joseph Blake Esqre and by my father Walter Izard Esqre. If Mrs. Galleghar should be living in my family at the time of my decease, £50 to her over and above such wages as may be due her. My two houses and two lots of land in Broad street, Charlestown, bought from Mr. Manigault and Mr. Ruthledge, to my son Ralph, he also to have liberty to take my negro dower Joe and all his family at their appraised worth. All the rest amongst my children, who are to have a liberal education and good upkeep till they are 21. My executors to sell to my son Ralph the plate marked R. I. Executors and guardians: my Brother in Law Daniel Blake and friends Henry Middleton and Benjamin Smith. Witnesses: John Butler, Newman Swallow, Charles Atkins.

Caesar, 236.

John Driffill of pon pon in State of South Carolina. Will 13 February 1789; proved 1 June 1797. To my sister Elizabeth Burks £30, and to the children of my said sister Elizabeth — pounds sterling of Great Britain. To my sister Mary, married to a man in the 66th Regiment belonging to the King of Great Britain, £30. To the children of my said sister Mary £30 to each of them. To my nephew Joseph Stow £100. To my brother William Driffel all my wearing apparel and £50. To my brothers Richard and Thomas Driffel and my sister Susan £21 between them. The residue of my estate between the children of my sisters Elizabeth and Mary. Executors to dispose of my negroes and other property not herein willed as they think most advantageous. Executors: my friends Lewis Morris, Henry Mulholland, William Serjeant. Witnesses: William McKimmey, William Crawford.

Exeter, 408.



George Miller, His Majesty's Consul to the Southern States of America, vizt: North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, heretofore resident at Charleston, but now and lately residing at Knightsbridge, County Middlesex. Will 8 January, 1797, proved 12 February, 1798. All my goods and estate, whatsoever and wheresoever situated, to my wife. In this bequest are comprehended all sums of money invested in my name in the Books of the Bank of England or any of the Public Funds of Great Britain, all my salary due as Consul, share of debt due in North Carolina to James Gibson and myself placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Donaldson of Fayetteville for collection, and whatsoever may be received by my nephew Mr. David Miller of Williamsburg in Virginia from John Cowper, executor of William Cowper, who was an executor of Staples Ivy deceased of Nansamond County, being a legacy left by him to his neice my late wife Mrs. Peggy Miller. Executors: My wife and my brother James Miller, Esqr., in the service of the East India Company in the Civil Line. My wife to offer some small token of remembrance to my brothers and sisters. To our faithful servant Alexander Stewart, 5 guineas. Witnesses: John Campbell, Eliza: Campbell. Codicil 15 June 1797. Retracts the bequest made to Alexander Stewart, requesting wife to give him up his note of hand of this day for £27 3s 6d. Walpole, 117.

John Perry, late of Island of Antigua in America, but now of Parish of St. James, Westminster. Will 24 June, 1708; proved 4 April, 1713. To the Parish of Youghall, where I was born, County Cork, Ireland, £300 to buy some lands, the rent of which to be distributed every year at the Church Door forever amongst such poor people of Youghall as the Bishop of the Diocese shall designate. To the Parish of Christ Church, County Cork, £100 current money of Ireland for the same purpose. The sum of £300 to be laid out in Antegua for the benefit of Parish of St. John's Antigua. To the Governor, Council, and Assembly of said

Ireland, £800 for the benefit of the Public Treasury. To my sister-in-law Mary Perry, relict of my deceased brother Samuel Perry, £80 a year for life. To my Sister Anne Osbourne, widow, and her two daughters, Mary Mills and Joyce Osbourne, £200 of money of Ireland each. To each grandchild of my said sister Osbourne which shall be living at my decease (except Jo: Freeman, son of James Freeman, to whom I have already given £100) £100 of money of Ireland. To my nephew Samuel Perry, £1000 money of Antigua out of such debts as shall be due to me in that Island. To my wife Anne, £100 per annum for life, all household stuff, plate, and furniture. To my daughter Anne Perry, £2000, being a debt due to me from Major Long of said Island, my house in St. John's Parish aforesaid, next to Major Long's Plantation, and £500. To my daughter Dorothy Perry, all money due to me from Patrick Brown, late of Antigua. To my daughter Elizabeth Perry, my half of the Plantation in the Parish of St. Mary's Antigua and £210. To my daughter Mary, all my right to my Plantation in South Carolina and £500. To my nephew Jonathan Perry, son of my Brother Edward Perry, £1000. To my Brother Edward Perry, £50 for mourning. To Archibald Hutchinson, Esq., £50. Captain John Perne, £10. All the rest to my wife and children. Guardians: Archibald Hutchinson, Brother Edward Perry, and my wife. Executors: my daughters Anne Perry and Dorothy Perrey and Brother Edward Perry. Witnesses: Christ Devonsheir, John Devonsheir, Christ Devonsheir, junior, all of Bristoll. Leeds, 88.

Thomas Barton of Berkley County, South Carolina. Will 29 January 1731-2; proved 17 January 1734/5. To my son Thomas Barton 150 acres where he now dwelleth, but he is to pay a mortgage which lies in the hands of Captain John Vandrosse for £650 current money of South Carolina. To my beloved son William Barton 150 acres of Land upon the Head of the Land. To my beloved son John Barton 150

acres joyning to my dwelling house, House and all. To my son William two Negroes Sambo and Saterah by name. To my son John two slaves Indian Johnne and Prince. To my daughter Ann one Negro Wench named Lucey and 6 cows and calves of the plantation Mark. All my estate in England which came by the death of My Brother John Barton to be divided equally among my four children, Thomas, William, John and Anne Barton. Executors: Sons William and John Barton. Witnesses: Jonathan Stock, John Baker, Jno. Young.

Ducie, 3.

## LANDGRAVE DANIEL AXTELL.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

DANIEL AXTELL, a merchant of London, was granted lands in South Carolina about 1680<sup>1</sup> and, upon nomination of John Archdale, Esq., was elected a landgrave of Carolina by the Lords Proprietors, August 10, 1681.<sup>2</sup> He came to South Carolina about this time, but died within a year or two,<sup>3</sup> his

<sup>1</sup> Carolina ss: pursuant to the Direcons of the Lords prop<sup>rs</sup>: on this behalf you are to admeasure and lay forth unto M<sup>r</sup>. Daniell Axtell of London March: one of y<sup>e</sup> settlers of this province three thousand acres of land in som Convenient place not yett survey<sup>d</sup>. or laid out to any other pson or use and if the same happen upon any Navigable river or river capable to be made Navigable you allowe onlie the fifth pte of the Depth thereof by the water side and a Certificate fully specifying the bounds and scituacon thereof you returne to us w<sup>th</sup>. all Convenient speed Dated y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>. of December 1680

To Cap<sup>t</sup> Maurice Mathews  
Survey<sup>r</sup> generall

Joseph West  
Will fuller  
John Smyth

(Warrant book 1672-1692, p. 196.)

May 3, 1681, "Daniell Axtell of London M<sup>c</sup>chant" executed a power of attorney to "John Arnold at p<sup>r</sup>sent in London now bound for Carolina in America" to enable him to sue or collect money due to Axtell by "Christopher Smith and John Fisher or any other pson or psons in Carolina." Nicholas Hayward, notary; Jacob Waight and Joseph Morton, Jr., witnesses. (Records of the governor of South Carolina, book 1672-1692, pp. 82-83.)

<sup>2</sup> "Public Records of South Carolina" (MS.), Vol. I., p. 12.

<sup>3</sup> By a deed, dated July 31, 1684, John Boddycott conveyed one hundred acres of land on Ashley River to "Dame Rebecca Axtell the relict of the honourable Daniell Axtell one of the Landgraves of the province of Carolina deceased". (Conveyance book, 1683-1688.)

Daniel Axtell by his will made August 3, 1678, gave his "Eldest daughter Sibilla", £500., to be paid to her at twenty-one or marriage; gave son, Daniel, a like sum, to be paid him when twenty-one; gave daughter, Mary, a like sum to be paid her at twenty-one or marriage;

son, Holland, succeeding him as landgrave.<sup>4</sup>

Lady Rebecca Axtell, widow of Landgrave Daniel Axtell resided at her plantation, Newington, near the site of the present town of Summerville, for some years subsequent to the death of her husband.<sup>5</sup> September 15, 1705, she was granted one thousand acres of land on the north side of Ashley River, bounded south by her own lands, east on Gershorn Hawks and Moses Martin, north on James Ford and west on John Boisseau and James Ford.

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gave son, Holland, a like sum, to be paid when twenty-one; gave daughters, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Anne, like sums each at twenty-one or marriage; appointed wife, Rebecca, executrix and gave her all the remainder of his estate; appointed "faithfull friends Henry Danvers Esq<sup>r</sup>: & Mr. William Benninghton" assistants to his wife. Witnesses: Ann Cooper, Mary Catchpoull and Sara Hill. (Records of the governor of South Carolina, book 1672-1692, pp. 185-186.)

This will is also recorded in London, where it was proved July 2, 1687. It shows that his former place of residence was Stoke Newington, Middlesex, which was a part of London. (See Vol. IV of this magazine, p. 235.)

<sup>4</sup> Carolina ss      You are forthwith to Cause to be Admeasured and Laid out unto Holland Axtell Esq<sup>r</sup> Landgrave in  
Holland Axtell      Charles Towne observeing y<sup>e</sup> Rules & Method Already  
a towne Lott      established for Laying out s<sup>d</sup>: Towne and a Certificate  
fully specify the Number & bounds thereof you are to  
Returne to us with all Convenient speed & for yo<sup>r</sup> soe  
doing this shall be yo<sup>r</sup>: Warrant Dated this 23<sup>d</sup> day  
of feb<sup>r</sup> 1683 4

To Maj<sup>r</sup> Maurice Matthews      John Godfrey      Joseph Morton  
Survey<sup>r</sup> Generall      Maur: Matthews      John Moore

(Warrant book 1672-1692, p. 291.)

<sup>5</sup> See pages 63, 67, 68, 76 and 77 of the April issue of this magazine.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. 38 (copy), p. 498 of abstracts of grants, Sec. of State's office, Columbia.

Issue:

- I. Sibilla Axtell.
- II. Daniel Axtell.
- III. Mary Axtell, married — Cuthbert.
- IV. Holland Axtell.<sup>7</sup>
- V. Rebecca Axtell.
- VI. Elizabeth Axtell, *m.* Francis Turgis (issue), who dying<sup>8</sup> she next married, in December, 1698, Governor Joseph Blake (issue); *d.* in 1725 or 1726.<sup>9</sup>
- VII. Anne Axtell, married John Alexander, and, after his death, Joseph Boone.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> By his will, made December 17, 1691, and proved before Governor Ludwell, May 4, 1692, "Holland Axtell of Carolina Landgrave," gave his mother, Rebecca Axtell, a negro man, named Guy, an Indian boy, named Nero, and all his cattle, horses, and ready money not otherwise bequeathed; gave brother-in-law, John Alexander, a diamond ring; gave brother-in-law, Francis Turgis, two cows, two calves, a mare and her colt, and a silver medal; gave sister, Anne Alexander, four silver salt cellers; gave sister, Mary Cuthbert £5. to buy a ring; gave Thomas Graves a cow and a calf, a pocket pistol and a hone. Witnesses: B. Waring, Elizabeth Waring and John Stevens. (Records of the Court of Ordinary of South Carolina, book No. 1., 1692-1700, p. 17.)

<sup>8</sup> January 13, 1693-7, Elizabeth Turgis, Rebecca Axtell and William Cantey executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Turgis's faithful execution of her trust as executrix of the estate of Francis Turgis. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Ibid, p. 285.)

<sup>9</sup> See Vol. I of this magazine, pp. 156-157.

<sup>10</sup> Mrs. Poyas ("the Ancient Lady") says (*Days of Yore*, p. 12) that Joseph Boone married Anne, daughter of Governor Blake, but in the next paragraph she quotes from Mrs. Boone's will: "I give to my beloved nephew, the Hon. Joseph Blake, Esqr., my Dorchester plantation given me by my mother, called Mount Boone." As this Hon. Joseph Blake was the only son of Governor Blake it is hard to see how Mrs. Boone could be the daughter of Governor Blake and the aunt of his son at the same time. As shown by the records she was the maternal aunt of the younger Joseph Blake. (See also p. 82 *ante*.)

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

GENERAL ANDREW WILLIAMSON.—“Yesterday died, at his plantation at Horse Savannah, Andrew Williamson, Esq; late a Brigadier-General in the service of this State. He rendered eminent services to this country in suppressing its internal enemies at the beginning of the late war, and commanded on the successful expedition against the Cherokee Indians in the year 1776. His excellent endowments as a tender and affectionate parent, a sincere friend, and an honest man are what makes him no less lamented by his friends and family, than regretted by those who revere and admire such amiable virtues.” [More eulogy.] “His remains will be interred this afternoon from the house of Mr. John Walker, in Meeting-street.”—*The Charleston Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser*, March 22, 1786.

CAPTAIN GEORGE COGDELL.—“Died.] On Thursday last, at Georgetown, after a short illness of six days, captain *George Cogdell*, late an officer in the 5th continental regiment of this state.”—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Monday, March 9, 1792.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT.—“Sunday last died at his plantation in St. Paul’s Parish, BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, Esq; much lamented by a numerous acquaintance.”—*The Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, Wednesday, January 18, 1786.

THE ESTATE OF A SCHOLAR OF PROVINCIAL DAYS.—“TO BE SOLD, all the personal estate of the late Doctor *Dale*, at his late dwelling house in *Church-street*: The sale to begin with his LIBRARY on tuesday the 22d day of this instant *January*, at 4 o’clock in the afternoon precisely, and to continue every afternoon ’till all the said LIBRARY is sold, a catalogue of which may be seen at Mr. *Gordon’s*, Mrs. *Lloyds*, and Mrs. *Woolford’s*: And on thursday morning at 9 o’clock, the slaves, cattle and stock, among whom are several very val-

uable negroes: And the household goods, on tuesday the 29th instant. At which times everything will be sold, punctually to the hours and days mentioned. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Doct. Dale, are desired forthwith to pay the same, and all persons having any demands on the said estate, are desired to bring them to

HANNAH DALE, Executrix.”—

Postscript to *The South-Carolina Gazette*, January 7, 1751.

ONE OF DR. COOPER'S WITTICISMS.—“Tom. Cooper, (a democrat) now of Northumberland, Pennsylvania,<sup>1</sup> formerly of Birmingham, England, says ‘the federalists read little, and know less.’”—*Charleston Courier*, Monday, June 18, 1804.

COLONEL WILLIAM HARDEN.—“Last Monday died, in Prince William's Parish, Indian Land, greatly lamented by all who knew him, Col. William Harden, one of the Honorable House of the Senate, and Ordinary for that District.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette & Public Advertiser*, Saturday, December 3, 1785.

THE CAPTURED LAURENS PAPERS.—In his narrative of his capture while on his way to Holland in 1780 and his imprisonment in the Tower of London (*Collections of the South-Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. I, pp. 18 and 20) Henry Laurens speaks of “a trunk of papers, chiefly waste”, which he had had put upon board the *Mercury*, in which he sailed, “intending to garble the whole at sea, and preserve the few which” he “should think worth saving.” He further says that when the flag of the *Mercury* was hauled down to the British frigate that these papers were put in a bag and thrown overboard, but that the bag was hooked up by the British and that later for arranging the papers “the British Ministry gave Mr. Galloway, according to report, £500 sterling, and were at farther expense to bind in rough calf, gild and letter them in 18 folio volumes, and afterwards returned

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<sup>1</sup> Later of South Carolina.



the whole to Mr. Laurens again." The following interesting reference to those papers, which are now in the Laurens Collection of the South Carolina Historical Society, was published in *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* (Pro-British) of Saturday, December 23, 1780:

"A correspondent observes, 'There can be no doubt but the papers found with Mr. Laurens, and most probably his own examination, will give the ministry such knowledge of his correspondents in South-Carolina as may be productive of very important orders, with regard to the admission or nonadmission as subjects, of all such persons on parole as have hitherto hesitated, whether they shall wait any longer for an opportunity to fight or betray us, or assume the appearance of loyalty of British subjects.'"

**THE FIRST LANDGRAVE SMITH'S SECOND MARRIAGE.**—The following record of the license and marriage certificate for the first Landgrave Smith's second marriage appears on page 298 of the book of records of the Governor's office for the years 1672–1692, where it was "Entered the 2<sup>d</sup> Aprill 1688—"

Carolina ss—

James Colleton, Esq Landgrave and Govern<sup>r</sup>: of That part of the Province of Carolina that lyes from Cape Feare South and West.

To Mr. William Dunlopp

You are hereby Lycenced To joine together in the holy Estate of Matrimony These two persons following vitz Thomas Smith Esq and Sabina de Vignon Dowager Van wernhaut provided there be noe lawfull Lett shewne to you to the contrary: Given under my hand and Seale at Armes at Charles towne This twentieth day of March in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand six hundred Eighty and seaven Ano R R<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>o</sup>.

James Colleton

Carolina ss.

These are to certifie to all whome it may concerne That in pursuance of a Licence to me directed by the hono<sup>ble</sup> James Colleton Landgrave and Govern<sup>r</sup>: of this Province bearing date the Twentieth of this instant I have this day joyned in marriage Thomas Smith Esq and Sabina de Vignon Dowager Van wern hout In presence of Bernard Schenckingh Esq high Sherriffe of Berkley County William Smith

Thomas Smith James Barbott gentlemen & divers others In Testimony whereof I have signed these p'sents this 22 day of March 1687  
Will Dunlop

Signed in p'sence of Us whose alsoe did see th above Marriage Celebrated

Barnard Schenckings Thomas Smith Junior James Barbott William Smith Anna Cornelia Van Myddagh.

July 23, 1687, "hono<sup>ble</sup>: James Colleton Landgrave & Governor of that part of the province of Carolina that lyes South & West of Cape fear" granted letters of administration "To Sabina Devignon Relict of John L<sup>d</sup>. Van Aersien Van Wern haut", "late of this Province Deced".

The inventory of the personal estate shows property appraised at £861. 8. 1. by James Barbott, Abraham Barbott and "Tho: Smith" and is headed:

"A true and perfect Inventory of the goods and Chattles late belonging to the Lord Van Wern houd deceased in Carolina taken and appraised by us whose Names are hereunto Annexed this 24<sup>th</sup> October 1687." (Records of the Governor of South Carolina, book 1672-1692, pp. 290-292.)

**THE DEATH OF GENERAL MAXCY GREGG.**—The following contemporary newspaper items fix the time of General Maxcy Gregg's death, which is erroneously given in several published sketches of him, and show the full text of his heroic telegram to Governor Pickens, a portion of which is quoted on the tombstone over his grave. Judge Haskell's recollection of the facts verifies the telegram to which his name is signed, but Major Harry Hammond claims that the telegram sent by General Gregg to Governor Pickens was dictated to him (Hammond) and that, according to his recollection of it, it was different from that which appears in *The Charleston Mercury*:

"THE REMAINS OF GEN. GREGG arrived in Richmond on Monday evening, by the 9 o'clock train, and were immediately sent to Columbia. Governor PICKENS sent to the House of Representatives on Tuesday morning, before which body it was read, the following telegram received on Monday night, the 15th, from Gen. GREGG himself.

It was dictated at 6 p. m, the 13th instant, the day of the battle, and near the battle field:

*'To His Excellency Governor Pickens:*

'I am severely wounded, but the troops under my command have acted as they always have done, and I hope we have gained a glorious victory. If I am to die now, I give my life cheerfully for the independence of South Carolina, and I trust you will live to see our cause triumph completely.

'MAXCY GREGG.' ''—*The Charleston Mercury*, Thursday, December 18, 1862.

"The President laid before the Senate the following telegraphic communication:

'Richmond, December 16, 1862

*'To His Excellency Governor Pickens:*

'Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg died at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., near the battle field upon which he fell. His remains will reach Columbia on the morning of the 18th.

A. C. HASKELL,  
Captain & A. A. G.' ''—Proceedings of the State Senate published in *The Charleston Mercury* of Saturday, December 20, 1862.

MANUSCRIPTS WANTED.—Members of the Society are requested to procure for the Society books, maps, portraits and manuscripts that will throw light upon the history of South Carolina. All gifts will be cared for by the Librarian of the Society. Any old letters, land records, or account books will furnish material for a student to draw from.

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## NECROLOGY.

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THOMAS RILEY MCGAHAN, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his residence, No. 21 King Street, in the city of Charleston on Tuesday afternoon, September 26, 1905, at 3.45 o'clock. He was born in Madison, Georgia, April 19, 1825, his parents being James McGahan and Eleanor Riley McGahan, both of whom came to this country from Ireland. He received his education in the schools of Madison, which at that time was one of the most flourishing towns in Middle Georgia. His father died in 1837 and young McGahan went to Fayette County, Georgia, where he engaged in the mercantile business and remained until 1849. In that year the "gold fever" struck the country and Mr. McGahan was one of the "forty-niners" who went to California in search of gold. He went to New Orleans, from there across the Isthmus of Panama, and thence to San Francisco aboard a sailing vessel. He remained in California for eighteen months, when his health failed and he was advised to go East. He returned to his home in Georgia, where he slowly recovered from the strain to which his system had been subjected while enduring countless hardships in the rugged West. After staying a short while at his home in Madison County he went to Atlanta and became connected with a dry goods house. He remained in Atlanta until February, 1853, when he came to Charleston and secured employment with the clothing house of Samuel C. Dunn & Co. He afterwards became connected with the house of Rankin, Pulliam & Co. and remained with that establishment until the owners decided to move to New York. He then secured employment as a salesman with the firm of Hyatt, McBurney & Company, and later became a member

of the firm. He remained with this concern until the State's Rights War broke out. He enlisted in the Calhoun Guards. On account of ill-health he was forced to leave this command and then became a blockade runner. He was on the *Cecille* when she sank and was on the Confederate cruiser *For* when she ran into Galveston in broad daylight through the Federal blockade.

After the war Mr. McGahan returned to Charleston and became connected with the firm of Edwin Bates & Co. In 1884 the firm's name was changed to McGahan, Bates & Co. Later the name was changed to McGahan, Brown & Evans, and later the name was again changed to T. R. McGahan & Co. In 1900 Mr. McGahan sold out to the Johnson-Crews Co.

At the time of his death Mr. McGahan was the president of the Exchange Banking and Trust Company, a director of the Hibernia Trust and Savings Bank, vice-president of the Drake-Inness-Green Shoe Company and vice-president of the Standard Hat Company.

He had been Chairman of the Board of Health for thirty-three years. He was an ex-president of the Hibernian Society, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, in which capacity he served about twenty-three years. At one time he was a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

He was one of the originators of the Drainage Commission movement and brought all of his influence to bear in getting the bills through the Legislature. He was also associated with Dr. Lawrence, founder of the Isle of Palms.

He is survived by three children, Dr. Charles F. McGahan, of Aiken, S. C., and Bethlehem, N. H.; Mrs. Robert A. Smythe, of Charleston, and Miss Emma McGahan, of Charleston.

## INDEX.

- Abercrombie (recorder of wills), 26.  
 Abergavenny, Great Britain, 120.  
 Abner's Creek, 124.  
 Adams, Briant, 99.  
 Adams, Elizabeth, 135.  
 Adams, John, 154 (3), 155 (2).  
 Adams, Philip, 135.  
 Adams, William, 65, 74.  
 Addis, ———, 21.  
 Addis, Mrs. Elizabeth (Elder), 21.  
 Admon Act Book, 21.  
 Agricultural Hall, Charleston, 101.  
 Aiken, 101, 183.  
 Aiken Junction, 101.  
 Ainslie, John, 93 (2).  
 Akins, Thomas, 122 (2).  
 Alabama, 102, 116.  
 Albemarle Point, 135.  
 Aldrich, Judge James, 2.  
 Alexander (recorder of wills), 27, 120.  
 Alexander, Mrs. Anne (Axtell), 176.  
 Alexander, James, 120.  
 Alexander, John, 176 (2).  
 Allaire, Lieutenant, 84.  
 Allen, Andrew, 36.  
 Allen, Eleazer, 79.  
 Allen, John (So. Ca.), 36.  
 Allen, John (Eng.), 23.  
 Allston, John, 27.  
 Alston, Mrs. Deborah, 116.  
 Alston, Mrs. Elizabeth (Turgis) Harris, 115 (2).  
 Alston, Elizabeth, 116 (2).  
 Alston, John, 114-116; abstract of will of, 116.  
 Alston, John, son of above, 116 (3).  
 Alston, Mary, 116 (2).  
 Alston, Peter, 116 (3).  
 Alston, Thomasin, 116 (2).  
 Alston, William, of Hammersmith, Eng., 114 (5).  
 Alston, William, grandson of above, 116 (3).  
*Alstons and Allstons of North and South Carolina, The*, 116, (2).  
 Alva, American Duke of, 145.  
 America, 20, 24, 25 (2), 26 (2), 27, 28, 50, 98, 118, 120 (2), 121, 137, 140, 143, 145, 149, 171 (2), 174.  
*American Annals*, 69-70.  
 American Duke of Alva, 145.  
 American Loyalists, 120.  
 "Ancient Lady", 176.  
 Anderson, 45.  
 Anderson, Abraham, 55.  
 Anderson, James, 99.  
 Anderson, Major Robert, letter of in regard to Fort Sumter, 133.  
 Anderson Auction Co., 99.  
 Annysen, James, 121.  
 Annysen, Mrs. Judith, 121 (3).  
 Ansonborough, Charles Town, 27, 152.  
 Antigua, 43 (2), 171 (3), 172 (3).  
 Appeebee Creek, 64.  
 Ararat (mountain in N. C. or Va.), 131, 132.  
 Archdale, Gov. John, 116, 174.  
 Arethusa (frigate), 4.  
 Armor, Andrew, 98.  
*Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens, The*, 4, 10, 49.  
 Arnold, Elizabeth, 126.  
 Arnold, J. H. V., 99.  
 Arnold, John, 174.  
 Arsenal Academy, 44.  
 Art in South Carolina (pictures, miniatures, etc.), 124.  
 Arthur, Anstace, 122.  
 Arthur, Bartholomew, 122 (3).  
 Arthur, Mrs. Christian, 122.  
 Arthur, Christopher, abstract of will of, 122.  
 Arthur, Dominick, 122.  
 Arthur, Mrs. Katherine, 122.  
 Arthur, Patrick, 122.  
 Artillery stores, 58.  
 Asbury, Bishop, 86.  
 Ashby, John, 122.  
 Ashpoo, 39 (2).  
 Ashpoo River, 30, 39.  
 Ashington, Eng., parish of, 20.  
 Ashley Ferry, 62.  
 Ashley Hall (plantation), 90.  
 Ashley River, 62, 63 (4), 65, 68, 69 (3), 71, 73, 74, 76, 79 (2), 80 (3), 82, 84 (2), 85, 88, 94, 128, 130, 134 (3), 174, 175.  
 Askey, Thomas, 112.  
 Astronomy, 169.  
 Atkins, Aaron, 135.  
 Atkins, Charles, 170.  
 Atkins, Ellen, 135.  
 Atkins, Joan, 135.

- Atkins, Johannah, 135.  
 Atkins, Mary, 135.  
 Atlanta, Ga., 182 (2).  
 Atlantic Ocean, 152.  
 Atlee, John, 22.  
 Atlee, Sarah, 22.  
 Attorneys (lawyers) in S. C., 39, 117.  
 Axtell, Anne, 175, 176.  
 Axtell, Landgrave Daniel, 67, 115, 174-176.  
 Axtell, Daniel, son of above, 174, 176.  
 Axtell, Daniel (of Sudbury, Mass.), 77, 78 (2), 86 (2).  
 Axtell, Daniel, Jr., son of above, 86.  
 Axtell, Elizabeth, 82, 115, 175, 176.  
 Axtell, Landgrave Holland, 175 (3), 176; abstract of will of, 176.  
 Axtell, Mary, 174, 176.  
 Axtell, Lady Rebecca, 67, 68, 71, 76, 77, 82 (2), 174, 175 (2), 176 (2).  
 Axtell, Rebecca, 175, 176.  
 Axtell, Sibilla, 174, 176.  
 Axtell family of South Carolina, 78, 174-176.  
 Axtell, or Blake, plantation (Newington), 63, 176.  
 Bacon, Michael, 74 (2).  
 Bacon's Bridge, 19, 63, 73, 74, 80, 82, 84 (2), 85 (2).  
 Bagling, John Marmaduke, 120.  
 Baird, Archibald, abstract of will of, 26, 27.  
 Baird, William Archibald, 26.  
 Baird, Mrs. Winifred, 26 (2), 27.  
 Baker, Capt. Jesse, 60, 113, 165.  
 Baker, John, 173.  
 Baker, Capt. Richard, 16, 19 (2), 53, 54, 56, 59, 163, 164.  
 Baltimore, Md., 159.  
 Bampfield, W. H., 117.  
 Bank of England, 22, 26, 171.  
 Banks, Charles, 26 (2).  
 Barbott, Abraham, 180.  
 Barbott, James, 180 (3).  
 Barclay, Capt., 159.  
 Barn, Edward, 122.  
 Barnardiston, Nathaniel, 118 (2).  
 Barnet, Mrs. Ann, 35.  
 Barnet, George, 35 (2).  
 Barnwell, Catherine, 119.  
 Barnwell, Hon. J. W., 2 (2).  
 Baron, Alexander, 35.  
 Baronies, 83, 122.  
 Barton, Ann, 173 (2).  
 Barton, John, 173.  
 Barton, John (younger), 172, 173 (3).  
 Barton, Thomas, abstract of will of, 172-173.  
 Barton, Thomas, son of above, 172, 173.  
 Barton, William, 172, 173 (2).  
 Batchelor, David, 75.  
 Bates & Co., Edwin, 183.  
 Battersea, Eng., parish of, 27.  
 Bay, the, Charles Town, 31, 39.  
 Bay, the, Dorchester, 79 (2).  
 Bayer, Edward Otto, 43.  
 Baylor, Col., regiment of, 108.  
 Beale, Othniel, 30 (2).  
 Beauchamp, Adam, 30.  
 Beaufort, 91, 118, 119.  
 Beauregard, Gen. G. T., 41, 134 (2).  
 Bee, John, 35.  
 Bee, John (another), 31, 40.  
 Bee, John, Jr., 32.  
 Bee, Mrs. Martha (Hext), abstract of affidavit of, 29-30, 31 (2), 40.  
 Bee, Mrs. Mary (formerly Mrs. Lough-ton), 35.  
 Beech Hill, 79, 81 (5), 92.  
 Belin, Mrs. Sarah, 116.  
 Bellas (recorder of wills), 24.  
 Bellinger, Edmund, 124, 125.  
 Bellinger, Edmund, Jr., 125.  
 Belvidere (plantation), 98.  
 Bennington, William, 175.  
 Beresford, —, 108.  
 Beresford, Michael, 39, 40.  
 Beresford, Mrs. Susannah (Boone), 39.  
 Berkeley County, 29 (2), 40, 80, 115 (2), 116, 124, 125, 169, 172, 179.  
 Berkley, Humphrey, 121.  
 Berkley, Simon, 121.  
 Berry, —, 6, 106.  
 Bethlehem, Eng., 121.  
 Bethlehem, N. H., 183.  
 Bethlehem, Pa., 132.  
 Bigg, Joseph, 23.  
 Billings, Nathaniel, 65, 66.  
 Birmingham, Eng., 178.  
 Blake, Anna, 25 (2), 26.  
 Blake, Mrs. Anne (Izard), 24 (2), 25, 26.  
 Blake (sic), Anne, 176.  
 Blake, Daniel (1731-1780), 93 (2), 94 (3), 170.  
 Blake, Daniel (1775-1834), 25 (6).  
 Blake, Governor Joseph (-1700), 68, 69, 115 (3), 176 (5).  
 Blake, Col. Joseph (1700-1751), 82 (2), 93, 170, 176 (3).  
 Blake, Joseph (1769-1865), 24, 25 (10).  
 Blake, Joseph (17...-1889), 25.  
 Blake, Robert, 25.  
 Blake, William (1739-1803), abstract of will of, 24-26.  
 Blake, William (17...-1889), 25 (2).  
 Blake family, 90.

- Blake, or Axtell, plantation (Newington), 63.  
 Blakeley, Thomas, 23 (2).  
 Blockade runner, 183.  
 Bloomburg Square, London, 26.  
 Board House (plantation), 25.  
 Board of War, Continental Congress, 140.  
 Boddycott, John, 174.  
 Boisseau, — 83.  
 Boisseau, John, 175.  
 Bold, John, 26 (2).  
 Bolton (recorder of wills), 121, 122.  
 Bolton Mines Company, 101.  
 Boniliet, Marquis de, 12.  
 Bonille, Marquis de, 110.  
 Boochawee, 64.  
 Books mentioned in early So. Ca., 96-97, 119, 130, 177-178.  
 Boone, Joseph, 82, 176 (2).  
 Boone, Mrs. Joseph, 82, 176 (2).  
 Boone, Sarah, 39.  
 Boone, Susannah, 39.  
 Boone, William, 39.  
 Booshoo, 63, 64, 71 (4), 72 (3), 76, 77.  
 Booshooe, 63, 66.  
 Boshoe Creek, 63, 73, 78.  
 Boshoe Swamp, 64.  
 Boston, Mass., 66, 68 (2), 70 (2), 109, 110, 141, 148, 150, 151 (2), 152, 158, 160 (2); bay of, 151.  
*Boston* (frigate), 148.  
 Boulton, Thomas, 32.  
 Bourbon, 110.  
 Bourdeaux, France, 156.  
 Bower, William, 29 (2), 31.  
 Bower, William, son of above, 31.  
 Boycott (recorder of wills), 169.  
 Boyd, John, 124.  
 Boykin, Samuel, 136.  
 Bragg, Joseph, 117 (2).  
 Brailsford, Dr., 83.  
 Brandon, Col. Thomas, 136.  
 Branford, John, 83.  
 Brecon (town), Great Britain, 119.  
 Brecon, county, Great Britain, 119 (3), 120.  
 Breses, Samuel, 125.  
 Brest, France, 156.  
 Bridwell, Eng., hospital of, 121.  
*Brice* (ship), 97.  
 Bridgeport, Mass., 68, 77.  
 Bristol, Eng., 97, 172.  
 Bristol, Mass., 86.  
 Britaigne, Marquis, 140.  
 British Army, 108.  
 British Ministry, 3.  
 Britishe, Mrs. Elizabeth, 124.  
 Broad Path, 77, 79.  
 Broad River, 131.  
 Broad Street, Charles Town, 170.  
 Broadway, Lewis, 99.  
 Brodripp (recorder of wills), 117.  
 Brooks, Joshua, 65, 66.  
 Broughton, Alexander, 27.  
 Brown, Charles, 112, 161, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Brown, Patrick, 172.  
 Brown, Col. Thomas, 42.  
 Browne (recorder of wills), 122.  
 Browne, Elizabeth, 27.  
 Browneguard, Gaspar, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Brunson, Isaac, 75.  
 Brunson, Jacob, 60, 113, 165.  
 Brunson, Joseph, 75.  
 Brunton, Eng., 20.  
 Bryan, Hugh, Jr., 119.  
 Bryan, Jonathan, 32.  
 Bryan, Mrs. Mary (Bower), 31 (2).  
 Buchanan, —, 34.  
 Buchanan, Capt. John, 60, 113, 165.  
 Buchanan, John, 33.  
 Buchanan, Mary, 33.  
 Buchanan, Mrs. Sarah (Hext), 34 (2).  
 Buchanan, Sarah, 33, 34.  
 Buck Creek, 125.  
 Buer, Thomas, 38.  
 Bull, Mr., strange story of, 130-132.  
 Bull, John, 124.  
 Bull, Stephen, 136.  
 Bull, Lieutenant-Governor William, (1710-1791), 31, 34, 127.  
 Bull, William Izard, 90.  
 Bull family of South Carolina, 132.  
 Bulline, John, 35.  
 Bunker, Cathariné, 123.  
 Burgoyne, Gen., 10, 11.  
 Burke, Thomas, 118 (2).  
 Burks, Mrs. Elizabeth, 170 (2).  
 Burlington, Elizabeth, 117.  
 Burlington, Thomas, 117.  
 Burr, William, 122.  
 Burton (plantation), 82 (2), 169.  
 Burton, James, 124 (2).  
 Butler, John, 170.  
 Butler, Major Pierce, 6.  
 Butler, William, 33.  
 Byron, English naval officer, 109.  
 Cacaw Swamp, 30.  
 Caesar (recorder of wills), 170.  
 Caldwell, John, 60, 113, 165.  
 Calf Pin (plantation), 25.  
 Calhoun Guards, 183.  
 California, 182 (2).



- Calvert (recorder of wills), 27, 28, 118, 125.
- Camden, 136.
- Campbell, Eliza, 171.
- Campbell, John, 60, 113, 165.
- Campbell, John (another), 171.
- Canada, 48.
- Canterbury, Prerogative Court of, 28.
- Cantey, John, 80.
- Cantey, William, 176.
- Cape Fear, 179, 180.
- Cape Finisterre, 4.
- Cape Ortugal, 4.
- Capers, William, 16, 19, 59.
- Carlile, Mrs. Susannah, 125.
- Carolina, 25, 27, 29 (2), 51, 63, 65 (2), 66 (6), 67, 69 (3), 70 (2), 73, 74 (2), 77, 78, 82, 91, 114, 115 (2), 122, 131, 134, 144, 146, 151, 174 (5), 175, 176, 179 (2), 180 (2); paper currency of, 88, 122; Oldmixon's *History of*, 30.
- Carolina, the*, 135.
- Carolina in the Olden Time*, 89.
- Carolinas, the, 130.
- Carroll, B. R., *Historical Collections of South Carolina* by, 30.
- Carroll, Chancellor J. P., 134.
- Carter, John, 33.
- Cassell, James, 26, 27.
- Cassique, 63.
- Catchpoul, Mary, 175.
- Cattell, William, 93.
- Cecille, the*, 183.
- Cedar Grove (plantation), 82.
- Cest, William, 124.
- Chalmers, Lionel, 35.
- Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, 183.
- Chamberlain, Job, 74.
- Champneys, John, 32.
- Chapman, William, 60.
- Chappell, Hicks, 99.
- Chardin, George, 123.
- Charing Cross, 21, 22.
- Charles II., 29 (2).
- Charles Town (changed to Charleston in 1783), 3, 6, 16, 17, 23, 27, 28, 30 (2), 31, 32, 34 (2), 35, 36 (2), 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 51, 59, 67, 68 (3), 69, 70, 79 (3), 83 (3), 84 (2), 85 (3), 105-6, 111, 114 (2), 117 (3), 120, 121 (2), 123 (3), 124, 127 (2), 134, 135, 140, 145, 147 (2), 149, 150, 151 (2), 152, 153, 156, 170, 175, 179; Commissioner of Market and Workhouse of, 36; first fire engines of, 41; great fire of 1740 in, 136; the old town of, 134; founding of the new town of, 134.
- Charles Town (Charleston after 1798) District, 28; Ordinary of, 28 (2).
- Charleston (Charles Town prior to 1783), 26, 28, 41, 44 (3), 45, 62, 89, 101 (2), 102, 128, 171, 182 (2), 183 (3); High School of, 101; Board of Health of, 183; Chamber of Commerce of, 183; the beginning of, 134; story of a negro in an iron cage in, 132.
- Charleston Country Club, 98.
- Charleston County, Probate Court records of, 30 (2), 32, 33 (2), 34 (3), 35, 38 (3), 39 (2), 40, 115, 120, 127, 130; Mesne Conveyance records of, 35, 36, 64; Drainage Commission of, 183.
- Charleston Courier*, 96, 134, 178.
- Charleston Harbor, 41; Board of Commissioners of, 183.
- Charleston Library Society, 27, 97.
- Charleston Mercury, The*, 134, 180, 181 (2).
- Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, 101.
- Charleston Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser, The*, 177 (2).
- Charleston Neck, 25.
- Charterhouse Yard, London, 121.
- Chastaigner, Daniel, 75.
- Chatham, 62.
- Chatham, the Earl of, 97-8.
- Cherokee Indians, 177.
- Cheves, Langdon, 2, 130.
- Chester, Pa., 107.
- Chew house, Pa., 5.
- Chicken, Capt. George, 79.
- Childsbury, 62.
- China, Susan Emma, 102.
- Chorley, Eng., 26.
- Christ Church, Ireland, parish of, 171.
- Christ Church Parish, 40; register of, 39 (3), 40, 112.
- Christie, Henry, 39.
- Church Acts, 30, 79.
- Church Street, Charles Town, 177.
- Churches in South Carolina, 66, 67, 68, 76, 77, 80, 81, 86, 88.
- Circular Church (Congregational), Charleston, 67.
- Citadel Academy (South Carolina Military Academy), 44 (2), 45, 97.
- City Gazette & Daily Advertiser, The*, 40, 41, 98, 136 (3), 177.
- City Hospital, Charleston, 101 (2); Board of Commissioners of the, 101.
- Civil Service Commission, 46.
- Clapp, Gillson, 79.
- Clarke, Jonathan, 74.
- Clarkson, Anthony, 43 (2).

- Clase, Mary, 124.  
 Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, 97.  
 Clerkley, Timothy, 43.  
 Cleveland, President, 45, 46.  
 Cleveland, Hon. John B., 2.  
 Clinton, Sir Henry, 83, 108.  
 Coates, Samuel, 120.  
 Coats, George, 34.  
 Cobham, Henry, 123.  
 Cobia, Francis, 18.  
 Coble, Jemmitt, 117.  
 Cochran, Dr., 107.  
 Cochran, John, 38.  
 Cogdell, Capt. George, 177.  
 Coke, Joseph, 34.  
 Colans, Hon. John, 26.  
 Colcock, Prof. C. J., 2.  
 Cole's Island, 90.  
*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, 63, 178.  
 College Hill, London, 27.  
 Colleton, Gov. James, 179 (3), 180.  
 Colleton Barony, 84.  
 Colleton County, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39.  
 Collins, Capt. Richard, 98.  
 Columbia, 44 (2), 45 (2), 175, 180, 181.  
 Columbia Male Academy, 44.  
 Combahee River, 169.  
 Commissioners of Fortifications, 130.  
 Committee of Twenty-One (Charleston, 1813), 41.  
 Concord, Mass., 65 (2).  
 Cond, John, 38.  
 Confederate cruiser, 183.  
 Confederate States, 101: flag of, 133-134.  
 Congaree River, 64.  
 Congarees, 99 (2).  
 Congregational Church, Charles Town, 67.  
 Congregational Church, Dorchester, 76, 77, 81 (2), 88, 91-93.  
 Connecticut, 145.  
 Continental Congress, 3, 94, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145 (2), 148, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157.  
 Continental Establishment (army), 5, 42, 96, 109, 147; records of the regiments of the South Carolina Line of the, 13-19, 53-61, 111 113, 161-168; Surgeon General of the forces of the, in South Carolina, 82; Hospital service of the, 107.  
 Continental Navy, 150, 151.  
 Conway, Gen., 49 (2).  
 Conway, Mary, 120.  
 Cooke, Philip, 122.  
 Coon, Conrad, 99.  
 Coon, Lewis, 99.  
 Cooper, Ann, 175.  
 Cooper, Dr. Thomas, 178; *Statutes at Large of South Carolina* edited by, 30.  
 Cooper River, 84.  
 Coosawhatchie Creek, 117.  
 Copahie, 64.  
 Coram, Thomas, 28 (2).  
 Corbett, Thomas, 111.  
 Cordall, Mrs. Mary (Hill), 120.  
 Cordall, William, 120.  
 Corgill, Cornelius, 124.  
 Cork, Ireland, county, 171 (2).  
 Corker, Thomas, 123.  
 Cornwallis, Lord, 131 (2).  
 Cotton Mill, 101.  
 Council of Safety, 82, 83, 91 (4), 94, 99, 130.  
 Counterfeiting, 149.  
*Courier, The Charleston*, 96, 134, 178.  
 Courstiel, Peter, 38.  
 Covent Garden, Eng., parish of, 20, 22.  
 Cow Savannah, 269.  
 Cowper, John, 171.  
 Cowper, William, 171.  
 Crane, Joshua Eddy, 68, 77.  
 Craven County, 98, 124 (4).  
 Crawford, William, 170.  
 Crèvecoeur, Hector St. John de, an incident from the works of, 136-132.  
 Cripps, Mrs. Joanna, 20.  
 Cripps, William, 20.  
 Crockatt, Charles, 122.  
 Crockatt, James, 121, 122.  
 Crockatt, John, abstract of will of, 121-122.  
 Crooked Hill (plantation), 25.  
 Crosbie, John, abstract of will of, 121.  
 Croskeys, Joseph, 35.  
 Crosse, Matthew, 135.  
 Crowter, Mrs. Ann (Elder), 21 (2), 23.  
 Croxton, Elizabeth, 40.  
 Culpeper, John, 134 (2).  
 Curtis, Mr., 69.  
 Custer, James, 103, 105.  
 Cuthbert, —, 176.  
 Cuthbert, Mrs. Mary (Axtell), 176.  
 Cuzach, Capt., 136.  
 Cypress (plantation), 25.  
 Cypress Barony, 122 (2).  
 Cypress Path, 169.  
 Cypress Swamp, 83 (2).  
 Daken, Simon, 65, 66.  
 Dalby, William, 121.  
 Dalcho, Dr. Frederick, 89.  
 Dale, Mrs. Hannah (Simons), 178.

- Dale, Dr. Thomas, 177-178.  
 Dan River, 131.  
 Danforth, Rev. Mr., 69, 70 (2).  
 Daniell, Robert, 27.  
 Danvers, Henry, 175.  
 Darquier, Moses, 38.  
 Dart, Mrs. Amelia (Hext), 35 (2), 37, (2).  
 Dart, Benjamin, 35, 37 (2).  
 Davice, Mr., 18.  
 Davies, James, 98.  
 Davies, John, 125.  
 Davis, William, 120.  
 Dawson, James, 120.  
 Dawson, John, 94.  
*Days of Yore*, 176.  
 de Brahm, Major J. Ferdinand, letter of to Major Harleston, 13-14.  
 DeVeaux, Andrew, 124.  
 DeVeaux, James, 169-70.  
 DeVeaux, John Palmer, 119 (2).  
 de Vignon, Sabina, 179 (2), 180.  
*Deane* (frigate), 148.  
 Deane, Silas, 142, 143, 145.  
 Deanites, 142.  
 Dearing, J. L., 134.  
 Dee, Mrs. Elizabeth (the elder), 20 (3), 22, 23 (3), 24.  
 Dee, Elizabeth, daughter of above, 20, 21, 22 (2), 23.  
 Dee, Elizabeth (another), 21.  
 Dee, Mary, 23.  
 Dee, Sibylla, 20, 21, 22 (2), 23 (2), 24.  
 Deer Creek, 30.  
 Dehon, W. Russell, 127.  
 Deighton, Mass., 78, 86.  
 d'Estaing, Count, 154, 156, 159, 160.  
 Devonshier, Christopher, 172.  
 Devonshier, Christopher, Jr., 172.  
 Devonshier, John, 172.  
 Devor, Charles, 99.  
 Devoul, Lewis, 124.  
 Dewar, Robert, 82 (2).  
 d'Harriette, Benjamin, 30 (2).  
 Dickenson, Mrs. Sybilla, 23.  
 Dickinson, Mr., 145.  
 Diston, Thomas, 80, 94.  
 Dobson, Matthew, 26.  
 Doctors (surgeons), 16 (2), 19 (2), 37, 42, 53 (2), 59 (2), 60, 113, 165, 169, 177-178.  
 Dodington, George, 121.  
 Doggett, Ann, 27.  
 Doggett, Benjamin, 27.  
 Doggett, Elizabeth, abstract of will of, 27.  
 Dominica, Island of, 110.  
 Donaldson, Robert, 171.  
 Donnom, Margaret, 38.  
 Dorchester, 176; the history of, 62-95, 127-130.  
 Dorchester, Mass., 65 (2), 67, 68; records of the first church at, 65 (2), 66, 67, 69.  
 Dorchester Creek, 63 (3), 84.  
 Dorsetshire, Eng., 29 (2), 30.  
 Douglas, Thomas, 60.  
 Down, county, 120.  
 Downs, Mr., 156.  
 Dowse, Stephen, 76.  
 Drake-Inness-Green Shoe Co., 183.  
 Draper, Sir William, K. C. B., 97, 98.  
 Drayton, John, *View of South Carolina* by, 96 (2).  
 Drayton, Hon William Henry, 145.  
 Drifill, John, abstract of will of, 170.  
 Drifill, Mary, 170 (3).  
 Drifill, Richard, 170.  
 Drifill, Susan, 170.  
 Drifill, Thomas, 170.  
 Drifill, William, 170.  
 DuPlessis, Chevallier Mauduit, 47, 48, 105.  
 DuPont, Josiah, Lt.-Col. Henderson's letter to, 18.  
 Ducie (recorder of wills), 173.  
 Duffield, Mr., 153.  
 Dunbar, Capt., 19, 159.  
 Dunbar, Lieutenant, 53, 54, 56, 163, 164.  
 Dunbar, Archibald, 169.  
 Dunbar, George, 169.  
 Dunbar, Dr. James, abstract of will of, 169.  
 Dunbar, Dr. James (another), 169.  
 Dunbar, James, (wig-maker), 169.  
 Dunbar, Walter, 169.  
 Duncan Creek, 124.  
 Dunlap (newspaper publisher), 145, 149.  
 Dunlop, William, 179, 180.  
 Dunn & Co., Samuel C., 182.  
 Dunwick, Peter, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Duponceau, Mr., 140.  
 Durant, Mr., 33.  
 Durst, —, 139.  
 Durston Hill, Eng., 22.  
*Duty to Man* (Patrick), 119.  
 Dykeside, 169.  
 Dyson, Elizabeth, 119.  
 Eagle, Richard, 63.  
 Eagle's Creek, 63, 84.  
 Easom, John, 99.  
 East, 182.  
 East Fifty-third Street, New York City, 44.  
 East Florida, 42.  
 East India Company, 171.

- Eastern States, 151, 154.  
 Eberson, William, 38.  
 Edgefield County, 136.  
 Edinburgh, Scot., 121, 122.  
 Edings, Abraham, 32.  
 Edisto Island, 35.  
 Edmunds (recorder of wills), 120.  
 Education (schools, teachers, etc.), 33,  
 39, 40, 80, 93-95, 101, 119, 170.  
 Edwards, Admiral, 158, 159.  
 Edwards, John, Col. Thomas Neel's let-  
 ter to, 98.  
 Egremont, Right Honorable George,  
 Earl of, 20.  
 Elder, Ann, 21, 23.  
 Elder, David, 21.  
 Elder, Elizabeth, 21.  
 Elder, Jane, 21.  
 Elder, Mary, 21.  
 Elder, Thomas, abstract of will of, 20-24.  
 Elder, Thomas, cousin of above, 21 (2).  
 Elder, Thomas, son of above, 21 (2), 23.  
 Elder, Thomas, son of above, 21 (2), 23.  
 Elder, Thomas, son of Weedon, 23.  
 Elder, Weedon, 21 (3), 23.  
 Elder, William, 21 (2).  
 Elder coat-of-arms, 24.  
 Ellery, Thomas, 40.  
 Ellicott, Joseph, 30.  
 Elliot, Samuel, 43.  
 Elliott, Benjamin, 177.  
 Elliott, Joseph, 33.  
 Elliott, Capt. Joseph, 112, 162, 166, 167,  
 168.  
 Ellis, Margaret, 119.  
 Elliston & John Perot, 159.  
 Emerson, L. A., 87.  
 Emra, James, 43.  
 England, 3 (2), 12, 26 (2), 29 (3), 41,  
 156, 159, 173, 178; Church of, in South  
 Carolina, 67, 79, 80, 88, 89, 119; Bank  
 of, 22, 26, 171; South Carolina Glean-  
 ings in, 20-28, 117-125, 169-173.  
 Englishbirth, Samuel, 123.  
 Enoree River, 124 (2).  
 Etheridge, Mrs. Ann, 32.  
 Etheridge, Elizabeth, 32 (2).  
 Europe, 3, 12.  
 Eutaw Springs, battle of, 84.  
 Evans, George, 16, 17, 19, 53, 54, 56, 59,  
 94, 163, 164; letter of to Major Isaac  
 Harleston, 168.  
 Evans, Capt. Rowland, 119.  
 Exchange Alley, London, 21, 22, 24.  
 Exchange Banking and Trust Co., 183.  
 Exeter (recorder of wills), 170.  
 Fair Lawn Barony, 84.  
 Fair Spring (plantation), 82 (2), 85 (2).  
 Fairbeard, Anthony, 23.  
 Fairchild, Secretary C. S., 45, 46.  
 Fairfield, Ct., 145.  
 Fairley, Col. John S., 101.  
 Fairy (sloop-of-war), 158, 159.  
 Falmouth, Eng., 148.  
 Farley, Francis, 43.  
 Farrar, Capt. Field, 60, 113, 165.  
 Faust, Burrell, 99.  
 Faust, William, 99.  
 Fayette County, Ga., 182.  
 Fayetteville, N. C., 171.  
 Fear, Cape, 179, 180.  
 Fearn, Edward, 22, 23.  
 Fenwick, Edward, 34.  
 Fenwicke, Robert, 77, 78 (4), 87.  
 Fenwicke, Sarah, 40 (3).  
 Ferguson, —, 163, 164.  
 Ferguson, Capt., 134 (2).  
 Ferguson's Loyal American Regiment,  
 84.  
 Fermoy, Gen., 9.  
 Fincastle, Va., 131.  
 Finisterre, Cape, 4.  
 Finnie, Col., 144.  
 Fire Engines, Charleston's first, 41.  
 First South Street, Summerville, 87.  
 Fisher, Rev. Hugh, 74.  
 Fisher, John, 174.  
 Fisk, William, abstract of will of, 123.  
 Flags of Fort Sumter, 133-134.  
 Fleet Street, London, 24, 25.  
 Fletcher, Isaac, 112, 162, 166, 167.  
 Fleury, Col., 51, 140, 141 (4), 142, 143.  
 Floating battery, 41.  
 Florida, 42.  
 Flower, Joseph Edward, 117.  
 Floyer, Blanch, 120.  
 Foard, Henry, 20.  
 Foard, James, 20.  
 Foissin, Peter, 16, 19 (4), 53, 54 (2), 56,  
 59, 163, 164.  
 Ford, —, 83.  
 Ford, James, 175 (2).  
 Forress, 169 (3).  
 Fort at Dorchester, 127-130.  
 Fort Lyttelton, 91.  
 Fort McIntosh, Ga., capture of in 1777,  
 41-42.  
 Fort Mifflin, 9, 10.  
 Fort Moultrie, 13, 17.  
 Fort Sumter, 133-134.  
 Fort Washington, 3.  
 Foster's Creek, 64 (2).  
 Fountaine, Susannah, 123.  
 Fourth South Street, Summerville, 73.  
 Fox (cruiser), 183.  
 Fox, George, 65, 66.

- France, 4, 8, 10, 106, 110.  
 Franklin, Benjamin, 3, 8, 103.  
 Frankling, Susannah, 119.  
 Fraser, Alexander, 112, 166, 167, 168.  
 Fraser, Charles, 96.  
 Fraser, James, 120.  
 Freeman, James, 172.  
 Freeman, Joseph, 172.  
 Freer, Solomon, 127 (2).  
 French Protestant (Huguenot) churches,  
   Charleston, 67; Goose Creek, 76-7.  
 French fleet serving in American wa-  
   ters. 1779, 150, 154, 156, 160.  
 French squadron serving in American  
   waters, 1778, 110.  
 French West Indies, 3.  
 Frey, Baron, 7, 8, 10.  
 Frierson, John, 16, 17, 53, 54, 56, 163,  
   164.  
 Froome, Eng., 31.  
 Fry, Mary, 29.  
 Finley, John, 124.  
 Fuller, William, 174.  
 Fuser, Lt.-Col. Valentine, 41, 42.  
 Gadsden, Capt. Thomas, 28, 112, 162,  
   166, 167, 168.  
 Galleghar, Mrs., 170.  
 Galloway, Mr., 178.  
 Galveston, Texas, 183.  
 Gamble, Robert, 163, 164.  
 Gardner, Major, 149.  
 Gates, Gen. Horatio, 49 (2), 148.  
 Gaultier, Henry, 121.  
*Gazette, London*, 42.  
*Gazette, The South-Carolina*, 31, 35, 36  
   (2), 41, 42, 98, 135, 136, 178; *Marriage*  
   *Notices in*, 41.  
*Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*,  
   *The* (successor of above), 36, 42.  
*Gazette, The South-Carolina and Ameri-*  
   *can General*, 4, 41, 98, 179.  
*Gazette; And Country Journal, The*  
   *South-Carolina*, 37, 42.  
*Gazette & Daily Advertiser, The City*,  
   40, 41, 98, 136 (3), 177.  
*Gazette & Public Advertiser, The South-*  
   *Carolina*, 178.  
 Geiger, Jacob, 86 (2).  
 Geiger, Michael, 86 (2).  
*General Clinch*, the, 134.  
 George II., 37.  
 George Street, Charleston, 27.  
 George Street, Dorchester, 79.  
 Georgetown, 83, 96.  
 Georgia, 27, 41, 42 (4), 68, 70, 81 (2),  
   88, 96, 105, 130, 137, 151, 154 (2), 171,  
   182 (4).  
 Germantown, 78 (2).  
 Germantown, Pa., 5, 9, battle of, 4-5.  
 Germany, 143.  
 Gerry, Elbridge, 157.  
 Gervais, Hon. John, Lewis, 140 (2), 143,  
   144, 146, 147, 148, 153 (2), 155, 156  
   (2).  
 Gibbes, John, Jr., 33.  
 Gibbes, Robert, 27.  
 Gibbes, William, 33.  
 Gibraltar, 110.  
 Gibson, Benjamin, 99.  
 Gibson, Gilbert, 99.  
 Gibson, Gilbert, of Congarees, 99.  
 Gibson, James, 171.  
 Gibson, John, 99.  
 Gilbert, Nathaniel, 43.  
 Gilbertson, Mr., 69.  
 Gildersleeve, Rev. Dr., 70.  
 Gill, Mrs. Eleanora (Dee), 20-1, 22,  
   23-4.  
 Gill, John, 21, 22.  
 Gill, John, son of above, 22, 24.  
 Girard, Mons., 153 (2).  
 Glasgow, Scot., 148, 149.  
 Glen, Gov. James, 39.  
 Glover, Judge T. W., 134.  
 Godfrey, ———, 31.  
 Godfrey, Mrs. Amelia (Hext), 32.  
 Godfrey, John, 134, 136, 175.  
 Godfrey, Mary, 30.  
 Godfrey, Robert, 30, 39.  
 Golden Square, London, 22.  
 Golding, Mrs., 169.  
 Gommell, Richard, 118.  
 Gommell, Robert, 118.  
 Gommell, William, 118 (2).  
 Goodman's Fields, Eng., 120.  
 Goodwyn, John, 60, 113, 165.  
 Goodwyn, Capt. Robert, return of  
   company of, 99-100.  
 Goodwyn, Capt. Uriah, 60, 113, 165.  
 Goose Creek, 64, 74, 79, 84.  
 Gordon, Mr., 177.  
 Gordon, Lieut. Alexander, 21.  
 Gordon, Mrs., wife of above, 21.  
 Gordon, Rev. Alexander, son of above,  
   21 (2).  
 Gordon, Alexander, 118.  
 Gordon, James, 26.  
 Gordon, Mrs. Jane (Elder), 21 (2. Called  
   "Isaac" the second time).  
 Gorst, Edward, 26.  
 Gorst, James, 26.  
 Gorst, John, 26 (3).  
 Gorst, or Chaddocke Gorst, Mrs. Mary  
   (Lowndes), 26.  
 Gorst, or Chaddocke Gorst, Robert, 26.  
 Gorst, Septimus, 26.

- Gorton, Abraham, 74.  
 Governor's Guards, 44 (2).  
 Graham, —, 147.  
 Grand Council, 63.  
 Graniteville, 101 (3).  
 Graniteville Academy, 101.  
 Grant, Gen., 108.  
 Grant, Governor (of East Florida), 42.  
 Grant, Alexander, 169.  
 Grant, Thomas, 169.  
 Granville County, 40, 117 (2), 118.  
 Graves, Thomas, 75, 176.  
 Gray, Mrs. Ann, 123.  
 Gray, Henry, 123.  
 Gray, Henry, 16, 53, 163, 164.  
 Gray, Capt. Peter, 15, 16 (2), 53, 54, 56, 59, 163, 164.  
 Gray, Thomas, 134.  
 Gray's Inn Square, London, 26.  
 Great Britain, 25 (2), 26, 27, 30, 31, 32 (2), 37, 117, 170 (2), 171.  
 Greene, Daniel, Jr., 30.  
 Greene, Gen. Nathanael, 84.  
 Greene, Mrs. Sarah, 30.  
 Greenville, 45.  
 Greenville District, 44.  
 Greenwich, Eng., 21 (2), 23 (2).  
 Greenwich Hospital, Eng., 121.  
 Greenwood, 102.  
 Greenwood, William, Jr., 125.  
 Gregg, Gen. Maxcy, 180-181.  
 Grimball, John, 89.  
 Grinck, Lt.-Col. John F., 57, 58, 59.  
 Groves, Dr. Joseph A., 116 (2).  
 Guerard, E. P., 87.  
 Guffell, John, 115.  
 Guilford, Ireland, 120.  
 Guy, Rev. William, 126.  
 Haddrell's Point (now Mt. Pleasant), 17, 61, 111, 112, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167.  
 Halifax, N. S., 110, 151.  
 Hall, Capt. Thomas, 16, 19; letter of to Major Isaac Harleston, 111.  
 Hamilton, Alexander, 139, 148.  
 Hamilton, Archibald, 31.  
 Hamilton, John (1695), 116.  
 Hamilton, John (another), 31.  
 Hamilton, John (another), 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Hamilton, Martha, 31.  
 Hamilton, Paul, 31 (2), 39.  
 Hamilton, Paul, son of above, 31, 34.  
 Hamm, Jack, 149.  
 Hammersmith, Eng., 114 (2).  
 Hammerton, John, Jr., 120.  
 Hammett, Thomas, 117.  
 Hammond, Major Harry, 180 (2).  
 Hampton, Col. Wade, 84.  
 Hanahan, Sarah, 127.  
 Handande, Peter, 125.  
 Handes, Richard, 121.  
 Hard, Belle Yoe, 102.  
 Hard, Benjamin Curtis, 101.  
 Hard, Benjamin Curtis (younger), 102.  
 Hard, Emma Lee, 102.  
 Hard, Frances Lucille, 102.  
 Hard, Frank Yoe, 102.  
 Hard, Gertrude Sybil, 102.  
 Hard, Henry Craig, 102.  
 Hard, Julian Adams, 102.  
 Hard, William D., obituary sketch of, 101-102.  
 Harden, Col. William, 178.  
 Harding, Ann, 27.  
 Harding, Elizabeth, 27.  
 Hardy, Sir Charles 156 (2).  
 Hare Court, London, 22.  
 Harleston, Ann (1719-1740), 122.  
 Harleston, Ashby, 161.  
 Harleston, Major Isaac, 17, 18, 53, 55 (2), 163, 164; Major Ferdinand de Brahm's letter to, 13-14; Capt. Alexander McQueen's letter to, 57; Lt.-Col. Wm. Henderson's letter to, 58; Gen. Benj. Lincoln's letter to, 59; Capt. George Turner's letter to 61; Capt. Thomas Hall's letter to, 111; Col. C. C. Pinckney's letter to, 161; Lieut. George Evans's letter to, 168.  
 Harleston, John (-1738), 122 (2).  
 Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth (Turgis), 115 (2).  
 Harris, John, 115 (4); abstract of will of, 115.  
 Harrison, President Benjamin, 46.  
 Harrison-Tyler administration, 44.  
 Hart, Lieutenant, 19, 23, 54, 56, 59, 163, 164.  
 Hart, J., 163.  
 Hartstine, Commodore, 134.  
 Harvey, Ann, 26.  
 Harvey, William, 119.  
 Haskell, Judge A. C., 180, 181.  
 Hawke (brigantine), 43.  
 Hawks, Gershom, 77, 78 (3), 86 (2), 87 (2), 175.  
 Hawks, John, 72, 75.  
 Hawks, Moses, 87.  
 Haynes, Joseph, 60.  
 Hayward, Nicholas, 174.  
 Hazzard, William, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Head of the Land, 172.  
 Heath, Benjamin, 118.  
 Heather, John, 20.  
 Heatly, Charles, 99.  
 Heaton, John, 118.  
 Hell Gate, N. Y., 132.

- Henderson, Lt.-Col. William, 113, 165; letter of to Josiah DuPont, 18; letter of to Major Isaac Harleston, 58.
- Hessians, 9.
- Hewat, Rev. Alexander, D. D., 96 (Huet).
- Hewell, Great Britain, parish of, 120.
- Hext, Alexander (-1741), 30, 31, 36.
- Hext, Alexander, son of Francis, 30, 33 (6), 34 (4); abstract of will of, 34.
- Hext, Amelia, dau. of Hugh, 31.
- Hext, Amelia, dau. of David, 37.
- Hext, Amias, 31 (2), 32, 38; abstract of will of, 38-39.
- Hext, Amias, son of above, 31, 32, 39 (4).
- Hext, Mrs. Ann, 35 (2), 37 (2).
- Hext, Ann, 38 (3).
- Hext, David, 31 (2), 32 (4), 33, 35-36, 37 (3), 40.
- Hext, David, son of Francis, 33 (7), 34 (5).
- Hext, David (another, died 1759), 37; abstract of will of, 37-38.
- Hext, Edward, 30, 40 (2); abstract of will of, 31-32.
- Hext, Edward (another), 38 (3); abstract of will of, 38.
- Hext, Mrs. Elizabeth (Stanyarne), 33.
- Hext, Mrs. Elizabeth (Arnold), 126, 127.
- Hext, Elizabeth, dau. of David, 35 (3), 37.
- Hext, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas, 126, 127.
- Hext, Elizabeth, dau. of 2d. Francis, 33 (2).
- Hext, Elizabeth, dau. of younger Edward, 38.
- Hext, Esther, 126.
- Hext, Francis, 31 (2), 32 (4), 39; abstract of will of, 32-33.
- Hext, Francis, son of above, 33 (3); abstract of will of, 33-34.
- Hext, Francis, grandson of first, 33, 39.
- Hext, George, 126 (3), 127 (2).
- Hext, Grace, 37.
- Hext, Hugh, 29-30; genealogical account of the family of, 29-40.
- Hext, Hugh, son of above, 31, 39 (3), 40; abstract of will of, 40.
- Hext, Hugh, son of Amias, 31, 32, 39 (4); abstract of will of, 39.
- Hext, Hugh, son of John, 31 (2), 40.
- Hext, Mrs. Jane (Weaver), wife of Alexander, 33, 34 (2).
- Hext, Mrs. Jane, wife of David (-1759), 37 (2).
- Hext, Jane (1725-1726), 126.
- Hext, Jane (1739-1740), 126 (2).
- Hext, Jane Elizabeth, 34.
- Hext, John, 31 (2), 32 (2), 40 (2).
- Hext, John, son of David (-1759), 37-8, 38 (2).
- Hext, Joseph, 38; abstract of will of, 38.
- Hext, Mrs. Judith Esther (Torquet), 126 (11).
- Hext, Katherine, 31.
- Hext, Margaret, 40.
- Hext, Martha, 31.
- Hext, Martha, dau. of David, 36.
- Hext, Martha, dau. of George, 126.
- Hext, Mrs. Mary, wife of Amias, 38, 39.
- Hext, Mrs. Mary, wife of William, 34 (2).
- Hext, Mrs. Mary, wife of younger Edward, 38 (2).
- Hext, Mary, dau. of Amias, 32, 39 (2).
- Hext, Philip, of Froome, Eng., 31.
- Hext, Philip, of South Carolina, 38 (6).
- Hext, Philip, Jr., of S. C., 38.
- Hext, Providence, 37.
- Hext, Rebecca, 38 (3).
- Hext, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Francis, 32, 33 (2), 34; abstract of will of, 34.
- Hext, Mrs. Sarah (Boone), wife of 2d. Hugh, 40 (2).
- Hext, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Joseph, 38 (3).
- Hext, Sarah, dau. of Francis, 33 (4), 34.
- Hext, Sarah, dau. of 2d. Hugh, 40 (4).
- Hext, Mrs. Susannah (Boone), 39 (2).
- Hext, Thomas, 31 (5), 32, 37, 39, 126 (12), 127.
- Hext, Thomas (1733-1765), son of above, 126 (2); abstract of will of, 127.
- Hext, Thomas, son of Hugh, son of Amias, 39 (4).
- Hext, Thomas, son of Philip, of Froome, 31.
- Hext, Thomas, son of Philip, of S. C., 38.
- Hext, William, 32, 33 (5), 34; abstract of will of, 34.
- Hext, William, son of David (-1759), 38 (3).
- Hext, William, son of Philip, of S. C., 38.
- Hext, Capt. William, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.
- Hext family, genealogical records of, 29-40, 126-127.
- Heyward, Thomas, 124.
- Hibernia Trust and Savings Bank, 183.
- Hibernian Society, 183.
- Hickory Hill (plantation), Blake's, 25.
- Hickory Hill (plantation), Stanyarne's, 33.
- High School of Charleston, 101.
- Hill, John, 36, 75.
- Hill, Samuel, abstract of will of, 120.

- Hill, Sara, 175.  
*History of the American Revolution*  
 (Ramsay), 96.  
 Hoare, Charles, 25.  
 Hoare Bros., 24.  
 Hodge, Benjamin, 99.  
 Hodge, Christopher, 43.  
 Hogg, Robert, 34.  
 Holland, 178.  
 Hollis, John, 23.  
 Holmes, Isaac, 122.  
 Holmes, Robert, 21, 22, 23.  
 Holmes's American Annals, 69-70.  
 Holzendorff, Baron, 105.  
 Hopkins, David, 99.  
 Hopton, John, 27, 28.  
 Hopton, Mary Christian, 27 (2), 28 (2).  
 Hopton, Mrs. Sarah, 27 (2), 28.  
 Hopton, Sarah, 27 (2), 28 (2).  
 Hopton, William, abstract of will of,  
 27-28.  
 Horn Work, Charles Town, 1780, 57.  
*Hornet*, H. M. S., 123.  
 Horse Savannah, 177.  
 Horse stealing, 99.  
 Houstoun, James, 119.  
 Howe, Rev. George, *History of the Pres-  
 byterian Church in South Carolina*  
 by, 70 (2), 75, 76.  
 Howe, Sir William, 104.  
 Howes, the (General and Admiral), 3.  
 Hubbard, Thomas, 115.  
 Hubbard, William, 99.  
 Hudson, Thomas, 121.  
 Huger, Col., 111.  
 Huger, Daniel, 124.  
 Huguenot (French Protestant) Church,  
 Charleston, 67; Goose Creek, 76-7.  
 Humphry's paper, 12.  
 Hunt, William, 120.  
 Hunter, Morson & Co., 43.  
 Huntsville, Ala., 102.  
 Hurricane Hill (plantation), 25.  
 Hutchinson, Archibald, 172 (2).  
 Hutchinson, Capt. Matthias, 83, 94.  
 Hutson, Mr., 148.  
 Hyatt, McBurney & Co., 182.  
 Indian Graves (plantation), 32  
 Indian ground, 124.  
 Indian Johnne (slave), 173.  
 Indian names, 63, 64.  
 Indian slave, 176.  
 Indian wars, 128.  
 Indians, 42, 79 (3), 91, 177.  
 Ingrams, Eng., 22.  
 Inner Temple, London, 22 (2), 23, 24.  
 Inter-State Drill, State Fair, 1877, 44.  
 Ireland, 120, 171 (2), 172 (3), 182.  
 Irvine, Isabella, 118.  
 Irvine, Margaret, 118.  
 Irvine, Mrs. Mary (Ogilvie), 118.  
 Irvine, Rebecca, 118.  
 Irvine, Robert, 118.  
 Irving, Alexander, 26.  
 Irweuen, Great Britain, 119.  
 Island Creek, 125.  
 Isle of Palms, 183.  
 Ivy, Staples, 171.  
 Ivy, Thomas, 122.  
 Iwerin, Eng., 29.  
 Izard, Mrs. Elizabeth (Stead), 85.  
 Izard, Mary, 41.  
 Izard, Ralph (-1711), 64, 67, 75.  
 Izard, Ralph (1688-1743), 93.  
 Izard, Ralph (1717-1761), 82, 93 (2); ab-  
 stract of will of, 169-170.  
 Izard, Ralph (1751-1801), 85 (3), 169,  
 170 (2).  
 Izard, Rebecca, 170.  
 Izard, Sarah, 170.  
 Izard, Thomas (1727-1754), 169 (2), 170.  
 Izard, Walter (1692-1750), 80, 93, 170.  
 Izard, Walter (1714-1759), 41, 93 (2).  
 Izard, Walter (1751-1788), 169.  
 Izard's Cowpen, 83.  
 Izards, the, 80, 83, 90 (2).  
 Jackson, John, 99.  
 Jacksonborough, 38, 62.  
 Jamaica, 169 (3).  
 James's Island, 126.  
 Jamestown, 62.  
 Jay, John, 140, 154 (3), 155 (3).  
 Jay, Richard, 20.  
 Jenys, Paul, 93.  
 Jervy, Theodore D., 2.  
 John's Island, 30 (2), 32 (2), 33, 34, 39.  
 Johns, John, 99.  
 Johnson, Rev. John, D. D., LL.D., 2:  
 sketch and plan of the fort at Dor-  
 chester by, 127, 129.  
 Johnson, Gov. Robert, 36.  
 Johnson-Crews Co., 183.  
 Johnston, Robert, 117.  
 Jolly, John, 121.  
 Jones, Major David R., 133.  
 Jones, Hugh, 119.  
 Jones, James, 114 (5), 115 (2).  
 Jones, John (1743), 118, 119 (2).  
 Jones, John (another, 1743), 119.  
 Jones, Rev. Lewis, abstract of will of,  
 118, 119.  
 Jones, Lewis, 119.  
 Jones, Samuel, 30 (2).  
 Jordan, Dr. John W., 42.  
 Kelley, Samuel, 60.  
 Kennedy, James, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.



- Kenny, James, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Keppel, Capt. George, 158 (3), 159.  
 Kershaw, Capt. Ely, company of, 99.  
 Kershaw, Col. Joseph, 136.  
 Killingsworth, Jesse, 99.  
 King, Mrs. Anne, 20.  
 King, Richard, 120.  
 King Street, Charleston, 27, 182.  
 Kingsley, Zephaniah, 125.  
 Kingston, Jamaica, 169.  
 Kinloch, Francis, 26.  
 Kinnard, George, 27.  
 Kitchen, John, 75.  
 Knights, Thomas, 39.  
 Knightsbridge, Eng., 171.  
 Kolb, Josiah, 16 (2), 19 (2), 53, 54, 56, 59, 163, 164.  
 Kollock, Dr. C. W., 2.  
 LaBruce, Esther, 116.  
 LaBruce, Joseph, 116.  
 La Luzerne, Chevallier, 153.  
 la Neuville, Messieurs de, 12.  
 Lacey, Gen. Edward, 136.  
 Ladson Road, 84.  
 Ladson's, 77.  
 Lady's Island, 25, 170.  
 Lafayette, Marquis de, 10, 48 (2), 51, 108.  
 Lamb, ---, 163, 164.  
 Lamboll, Thomas, 29, 32, 35.  
 Lamboll Street, Charleston, 27.  
 Lancaster, county, Eng., 26 (2).  
 Landbeder, Great Britain, 119 (2).  
 Langenny, Great Britain, 119.  
 Langford, Daniel, 16, 17, 53, 54 (2), 56, 163, 164.  
 Langhorne, Rev. Mr., 93.  
 Lanigan Falgarth, parish of, Great Britain, 119.  
 Lanochering, Great Britain, 119.  
 Lanuville, Chevallier, 11.  
 Lappin, Peter, 55.  
 Lashly, ---, 39.  
 Lassiam, William, 99.  
 Laurens, Henry (1722-1792), 124; correspondence of with son, John, 3-12, 47-52, 103-110, 137-160; captured papers of, 178-179.  
 Laurens, John (1754-1782), correspondence of with his father, 3-12, 47-52, 103-110, 137-160; nominated secretary to the Minister to France, 157; *The Army Correspondence of*, 4, 10, 49.  
 Laurens, Mrs. Patty (Manning), 139, 159.  
 Laurens Collection, South Carolina Historical Society, 4, 99, 179.  
 Lawrence, Dr. J. S., 183.  
 Lawsone, John, 118.  
 Lawyers (attorneys), 39, 117.  
 Layland, Eng., 26.  
 Lea, George, 30.  
 Lea, William, 30.  
 Lee, Arthur, 4, 145, 155.  
 Lee, Lt.-Col. Henry ("Light Horse Harry"), 84, 85.  
 Lee, William (of S. C.), 99.  
 Lee, William (of Va.), 145.  
 Leeds (recorder of wills), 172.  
 Legaré, Daniel, Jr., 127.  
 Legaré, James, 16 (2), 19 (4), 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 163, 164.  
 Legaré, John, 27.  
 Legaré, Samuel, 27 (2), 28 (2).  
 Legaré Street, Charleston, 27.  
 Leger, Mr., 144.  
 Legoe, William, 120 (2).  
 Leigh, Eng., 26.  
 L'Enfant, Major, 140.  
 L'Escott, Mrs. Frances, abstract of will of, 123.  
 Lewen, Mary, 27.  
 Lewis, ---, 124.  
 Lewis, John, 123.  
 Liberty County, Ga., 81; *History of the Midway Congregational Church of*, 68.  
 Libraries (in S. C.), 130, 177-178.  
 Liddell, Capt. George, 60, 113, 165.  
 Lightsaps, ---, 124.  
 Lime Street Square, London, 121.  
 Limerick, Ireland, 122 (3).  
 Lincoln, Gen. Benjamin, 17, 150; letter of to Major Isaac Harleston, 59.  
 Lines, ---, 124.  
 Lining, Capt. Charles, 28 (3), 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Lisbon, Portugal, 121.  
 Little Russell Street, London, 20, 117, 169.  
 Live Oak, the, 40.  
 Llamoring, parish of, 119.  
 Lloyd, Capt., 159.  
 Lloyd, Mrs., 177.  
 Lodsworth, Eng., 23 (2).  
 London, 3, 20, 21, 23 (2), 24, 27, 35, 79, 114, 117, 118 (5), 120 (3), 121 (3), 169, 174 (4), 175 (2); Tower of, 178.  
 London Gazette, 42.  
 Londwailog, Great Britain, 120.  
 Long, Major, 172 (2).  
 Long, John, 23, 24.  
 Lord, Rev. Joseph, 65 (3), 68, 69 (4), 72, 74, 76, 79, 92.  
 Lords Proprietors of South Carolina, 35, 65.  
 Loughton, Mrs. Ann, 35.

- Loughton, Anne, 35.  
 Loughton, David, 35.  
 Loughton, Edward, 35.  
 Loughton, Mary, 35.  
 Love, William, 60.  
 Loveland, Stephen, 20.  
 Lovell, Joseph, 20.  
 Lovinge, Michael, 67.  
 Low-Country (of S. C.), 62, 84, 90.  
 Lowndes, Edward, abstract of will of, 26.  
 Lowndes, Thomas, 26.  
 Loyal American Regiment, 84.  
 Lucas, Anne, 120.  
 Lucas Street, Charleston, 101.  
 Ludwell, Gov. Philip, 176.  
 Luff, Robert, 23.  
 Lympham Parva, Eng., 121.  
 Lyttelton, Fort, 91.  
 Madagascar, 135.  
 Madeira, 148.  
 Madison, Ga., 182; schools of, 182.  
 Madison County, Ga., 182.  
 Maillard, Richard, 23.  
 Maillard, Thomas, 23.  
 Major (recorder of wills), 120.  
 Makepeace, John, 26.  
 Malmady, Col., 153, 154.  
 Manigault, Gabriel, 119 (2), 170.  
 Manigault, H. M., 95.  
 Manilas, the, 97.  
 Manley, John, 26 (2).  
 Manning, Secretary Daniel, 45 (2).  
 Manuscripts wanted, 181.  
 Marbeuf, Joseph LaBruce de, 116.  
 Marine Board, 150.  
 Marion, Lieut.-Col. (later Gen.) Francis, 15, 16, 19 (6), 59, 83 (then Capt.); returns of regiment of, 15-17, 18-19, 55.  
 Mark Lane, London, 23.  
 Martaine, Rev. Mr., 127.  
 Martin, Dr. James, 60, 113, 165.  
 Martin, John, 16 (2), 19, 56, 59.  
 Martin, Moses, 175.  
 Mason, Capt. Richard, 15, 16 (2), 19 (2), 53, 54, 56, 59, 163, 164.  
 Masonic, 101.  
 Massachusetts, 65, 66, 67 (2), 68, 69, 70, 74, 77 (2), 78, 79, 86, 88 (2), 91, 97, 151.  
 Massey, William, letter of to the commandant at Haddrell's Point, 17.  
 Mathewes, Hon. John, 150, 155.  
 Mathewes, William, 35.  
 Mathews, Maurice, 134, 174, 175 (2).  
 Matthew, Thomas, 118.  
 Mauldin, W. L., 45.  
 Maxwell, Gen., 107 (2).  
 Maxwell, William, 43.  
 Mayne, Edward, 121, 122.  
 Mayne, John, 121.  
 Mazyck, Capt. Daniel, 15, 16 (2), 19 (2), 53, 54, 56, 59, 161, 163, 164.  
 Mazyck, Isaac, 123 (2).  
 Mazyck, Mrs. Mary, 123.  
 Mazyck, Lieut. Stephen, 53 (2), 54, 56, 163, 164.  
 McCall, John, 32, 35, 36 (2), 37.  
 McCall, Mrs. Martha (Hext), 35, 36, 37 (2).  
 McCrady, Gen. Edward, 96, 135 (3); *The History of South Carolina Under Royal Government* by, 36.  
 McFarland, Daniel, 39.  
 McGahan, Dr. Charles F., 183.  
 McGahan, Emma, 183.  
 McGahan, Mrs. Eleanor Riley, 182.  
 McGahan, James, 182.  
 McGahan, Thomas Riley (1825-1905), obituary sketch of, 182-183.  
 McGahan, Bates & Co., 183.  
 McGahan, Brown & Evans, 183.  
 McGahan & Co., T. R., 183.  
 McGrew, Peter, 60, 113, 165.  
 McGuire, Elijah, 60.  
 McGuire, Merry, 60, 99, 113 (2), 165 (2).  
 McHenry, Dr., 147.  
 McIntosh, Gen. Lachlan, 144.  
 McIntosh, Fort, capture of, in 1777, 41-42.  
 McKimmey, William, 170.  
 McLean, Allen, 119.  
 McQueen, Mr., 169.  
 McQueen, Capt. Alexander, letter of to Major Isaac Harleston, 57.  
 Medway River, Ga., 81.  
 Meeartars, William, 125.  
 Meeting House, Charles Town, 67.  
 Meeting Street, Charleston, 67, 177.  
 Mercury (ship), 158, 178 (2).  
 Mercury, *The Charleston*, 134, 180, 181 (2).  
 Merlot, Marechal, 12.  
 Merriwether, ———, 152.  
 Metheringham, John, 40.  
 Mexico, 44.  
 Michie, John, 118.  
 Middle States, 154.  
 Middlesex, county, Eng., 21, 22, 24 (2), 26, 114 (2), 120, 121, 171, 175.  
 Middleton, Arthur (-1685), 64 (2), 67.  
 Middleton, Arthur (1681-1737), 93.  
 Middleton, Arthur (1742-1787), 41.  
 Middleton, Edward, 35.  
 Middleton, Mrs. Harriott (Kinloch), 102.  
 Middleton, Harriott, 102.  
 Middleton, Henry, of London, 35.

- Middleton, Hon. Henry (1717-1784), 25, 40, 93 (2), 94 (3), 170.  
 Middleton, Hon. Henry A., 102.  
 Middleton, Thomas, 25.  
 Middleton Place (plantation), 94.  
 Midway, Georgia, 70.  
*Midway Congregational Church, Liberty County, Georgia, History of*, 67, 68, 81.  
 Miffin, Fort, 9, 10.  
 Miles, William Porcher, 45.  
 Milford, William, 24.  
 Miller, Adam, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Miller, David, 171.  
 Miller, George, abstract of will of, 171.  
 Miller, James, 171.  
 Miller, Mrs. Peggy, 171.  
 Miller, Robert, 75, 83.  
 Miller, Thomas, 99.  
 Millford, Eng., 22.  
 Milling, Capt., 113, 165.  
 Mills, Mary, 172.  
 Mills, William, 23.  
 Milton Place, Eng., 24.  
 Mineral Springs, 99 (2).  
 Mitchel, ———, 147.  
 Monmouth, county, Great Britain, 119, 120.  
 Montagu, Lord Charles Greville, Governor, 38.  
 Montgomery, Ala., 134.  
 Moore, ———, 40.  
 Moore, James, 64.  
 Moore, John, 136, 175.  
 Moore, Thomas, 87 (2).  
 Moravians, 132.  
 Morgan, Col., 7, 9.  
 Morgan, Col. (afterwards Gen.) Daniel, 148.  
 Morris, Lewis, 170.  
 Morse, Dr., 131.  
 Morton, Landgrave Joseph, 175.  
 Morton, Landgrave Joseph (2d.), son of above, 68, 69 (2), 174.  
 Moses, F. J., Jr., 134.  
 Moultrie, Miss, 161.  
 Moultrie, Dr. John (1702-1771), 42.  
 Moultrie, Hon. John, son of above, 42 (2).  
 Moultrie, Capt. Thomas, 15, 16 (2), 19 (4), 54, 55, 56.  
 Moultrie, Gen. (sometime Governor) William, 28, 57, 83 (3), 96 (2), 124, 161, 168.  
 Moultrie, Fort, 13.  
 Moultrie family, items of history of, 42.  
 Mount Boone (plantation), 82 (2), 169, 176.  
 Mount Street, Westminster, Eng., 26 (2).  
 Mowbray, Mary, 34.  
 Moylan, Col., 6.  
 Mt. Pleasant, 64.  
 Muir, Capt. 97.  
 Mulholland, Henry, 170.  
 Mullins, Mary, 40.  
 Munro, Alexander, 122.  
 Murray, Capt. David, 124.  
 Murray, Hon. E. B., 45.  
 Murray, Susannah, 120.  
 Muschamp, G., 115.  
 Musgrave, Sir John, 24.  
 Myrack, William, 60, 113, 165.  
 Nansamond County, N. C., 171.  
 Nantasket, 70.  
 Napley, John, 124.  
 Nawassa River, 131.  
 Navy, British, 98.  
 Necrology, 44-46, 101-102, 182-183.  
 Negroes, 25 (4), 26, 34 (2), 35, 38 (9), 111, 112, 113, 117, 122, 123, 131, 132 (2), 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170 (2), 173, 176, 178; John Laurens's proposition to raise a regiment of for service in the Revolution, 47-48, 49-51, 137-138, 150, 156.  
 Nelstead, Ralph, 121.  
 Nesbitt, William, 27.  
 New Acquisition Regiment, 98.  
 New Cut, 68.  
 New England, 65, 69 (2), 70 (2), 74, 130 (2), 131.  
 New Grant, or New Granted, 72 (2), 73.  
 New Hampshire, 105.  
 New Haven, Ct., 145.  
 New Jersey, 107, 109.  
 New London, or Willtown, 62, 68, 69, 76.  
 New Market, 25.  
 New Orleans, La., 182.  
 New Summerville, 78, 87.  
 New York, 41, 44, 99 (2), 110, 132, 133 (2), 145, 148 (2), 149, 151 (2), 182.  
 New York Life Insurance Company, 46.  
*New York Mercury*, 42.  
 Newfoundland, 158.  
 Newhouse, Rev. Thomas, 22.  
 Newington (plantation), 25, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 76, 82 (3), 94, 175.  
 Newington Creek, 63.  
 Newnan, Ga., 68.  
 Newport, R. I., 159.  
 Newport River, Ga., 81.  
 Newspapers, gazettes, 4, 31, 35, 36 (3), 37, 40, 41 (5), 42 (5), 96 (2), 97, 98 (3), 135, 136 (4), 177, 178 (2), 179.  
 Newton, ———, 19.

- Nicholls, James, 67.  
 Nichols, Capt., 106.  
 Nicholson, Sir Francis, Governor, 38.  
 Nicklis, John, 114.  
 Nisbet, James, 125.  
 Noble, Thomas, 21.  
 Noger, Mr., 125.  
 Norman, William, 65 (2), 66, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 76, 82.  
 North, 3, 97.  
 North America, 120.  
 North Carolina, 96, 131, 171 (2); Continental brigade of, 150.  
 North Island, 96 (2).  
 North River, 107, 109.  
 Northumberland, Pa., 178.  
 Northumberland, the Duke and Duchess of, 22.  
 Northumberland House, Eng., 22.  
 Oak Forest (plantation), 82.  
 Odingsells, Charles, 176.  
 Ogier, George, 16, 19 (5), 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 163, 164.  
 Ogilvie, Alexander, 118.  
 Ogilvie, Charles, abstract of will of, 118.  
 Ogilvie, Charles, son of above, 118.  
 Ogilvie, George, 118.  
 Ogilvie, George (younger), 118.  
 Ogilvie, John Alexander, 118.  
 Ogilvie, Margaret, 118.  
 Ogilvie, Mrs. Mary, 118.  
 O'Kelly, Peter, 66, 70.  
 Old Summerville, 87 (3).  
 Oldmixon, Jonathan, *History of Carolina* by, 30.  
 Oliphant, Dr. David, 82.  
 Oliver, —, 163, 164.  
 Orange Lodge, 101.  
 Orangeburg County, *Salley's History of*, 99.  
 Orangeburg Road, 82.  
 Orr, Rev. William, 126.  
 Ortugal, Cape, 5.  
 Osborn, Thomas, 27.  
 Osborn, William, 38.  
 Osbourne, Mrs. Anne, 172 (2).  
 Osbourne, Joyce, 172.  
 Osgood, Rev. John, 81.  
 Osgood, Thomas, 74, 77.  
 Osgood, Thomas, Jr., 74.  
 Otranto Club house, 64.  
*Our Forefathers* (Poyas), 89.  
 Owen, Elizabeth, 117.  
 Owen, Mrs. Frances, 117.  
 Owen, Hugh, Jr., 119.  
 Owen, Jeremiah, 117 (3).  
 Owen, Thomas, abstract of will of, 117.  
 Owen, William, 134.  
 Owen's Lodge (plantation), 117.  
 Oyster Point, 134.  
 Packrow, John, 127.  
 Pacolet River, 125, 131.  
 Palmer, Joseph, 115.  
 Palmer, Lucia, 119.  
 Palmetto flag (S. C.), 133-134.  
 Palmetto Regiment, 44-5.  
 Palmetto Street, Summerville, 87.  
 Panama, Isthmus of, 182.  
 Parker, Thomas, 25.  
 Parliament of Great Britain, 3.  
 Paris, 3, 130, 143.  
 Parishes established, 79.  
 Parris Mountain, 44.  
 Parry, James, 120.  
 Partridge, William, 99, 113, 165.  
 Patreau, William, 127.  
 Patrick's, Bishop, *Duty to Man*, 119.  
 Patterson, Gen. (British), 61.  
 Pawley, Col., 119.  
 Pearson, Thomas, 23 (2), 24.  
 Peckle, or Pickles, Capt., 158, 159.  
 Pee Dee River, 64.  
 Peirce, Michael, 135.  
 Pennsylvania, 132, 159, 178; Historical Society of, 42.  
*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 145.  
 Penobscot, Me., 151.  
 Percival, Col. Andrew, 76, 82.  
 Percival plantation, 80.  
 Perne, Capt. John, 172.  
 Perot, John, 159.  
 Perry, Mrs. Anne, 172.  
 Perry, Anne, 172 (2).  
 Perry, Dorothy, 172 (2).  
 Perry, Edward, 172 (4).  
 Perry, Elizabeth, 172.  
 Perry, John, abstract of will of, 171-172.  
 Perry, Jonathan, 172.  
 Perry, Mrs. Mary, 172.  
 Perry, Mary, 172.  
 Perry, Samuel, 172 (2).  
 Perry, Samuel (younger), 172.  
 Peter, John, 38 (2).  
 Peter, Mrs. Tabitha (Bower), 31, 32.  
 Peterkin, John, 60, 113, 165.  
 Peters, Elijah, 99.  
 Peters, Solomon, 99.  
 Petrie, Mrs., 148.  
 Petrie, Alexander, 16, 59.  
 Petrie, George, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Petworth, Eng., 20 (4), 21 (2), 22 (3), 23 (3), 24 (2).  
 Philadelphia, Pa., 3, 9, 106, 109, 110, 136, 139, 143, 144 (3), 146 (2), 147, 148, 149 (2), 153, 154, 156, 158 (2).

- Phipps, Anna, 34.  
 Pickens, Gov. F. W., 134, 180 (3), 181 (2).  
 Pickles, or Peckle, Capt., 158, 159.  
 Pin Hill (plantation), 25.  
 Pinckney, Charles, 30 (2).  
 Pinckney, Col. Charles Cotesworth (1746-1825), 5, 6, 112, 162, 166, 167; letter of to Major Isaac Harleston, 161.  
 Pinckney, Capt. Thomas, 2.  
 Pine Hill (plantation), 94.  
 Pitt, William, 97.  
 Plainsfield (plantation), 68.  
 Plate, 170.  
 Pleasant Hill (plantation), 25.  
 Plombard, Mr., 153.  
 Plymouth (recorder of wills), 118.  
 Poland, 8.  
 Pollard, Capt. Richard, 60, 113, 165.  
 Pollet, Mrs. Phillis, 21.  
 Pollet, Thomas, 21 (2).  
 Pollet, William, 21.  
 Pon Pon, 31, 170.  
 Pon Pon River, 38 (2), 68, 125.  
 Ponds, The, 79, 82.  
 Pope, Joseph, 114.  
 Porcher, —, 83.  
 Port Royal Island, 118, 149.  
 Portugal, 121.  
 Postell, William, 94.  
 Postells, the, 83.  
 Potter, William, 121.  
 Pound Street, Petworth, Eng., 20, 21.  
 Powell, Mrs. Ann, 119.  
 Powell, John, abstract of will of, 119, 120.  
 Powell, Mary Beatrice, 28.  
 Powell, Robert William, 27.  
 Powell, William Hopton, 27, 28.  
 Poyas, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann, 176.  
 Pratt, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, 70.  
 Pratt, Thankful, 70, 77.  
 Pratt, William, 65 (2), 67 (2), 68 (3), 69 (4), 70 (4), 71 (3), 72, 74, 75, 76, 77 (2).  
 Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 28.  
 Presbyterian Church in So. Ca., 92; *Howe's History of the*, 70 (2), 75, 76.  
 Prescott, Capt., 159.  
 Prevost, Gen. Augustine, 83.  
 Prince William's Parish, 124, 178.  
 Prioleau, Ann, 32.  
 Prioleau, Philip, 32.  
 Prioleau, Mrs. Providence (Hex), 35, 37 (3).  
 Prioleau, Samuel, Jr., 32, 35, 37 (3).  
 Proctor, Thomas R., 133.  
 Proveaux, Capt. Adrian, 15, 16, 19 (4), 53, 54, 56, 59, 163, 164.  
 Providence, R. I., 143.  
 Province Island, 8.  
 Prussia, the army of the king of, 142.  
 Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), 174.  
 Pulaski, Count, 140.  
 Purcell, Capt. James John, 123.  
 Purry, Charles, 119 (2).  
 Purrysburgh, 62.  
 Purves, Col. John, 136.  
 Putler, Edward, 23.  
 Quakers, 136.  
 Quakers Meeting (picture), 121.  
 Quarry, Robert, 135.  
 Quebec, 110.  
 Radcliffeboro, 89.  
 Radnor, 62.  
 Ramsay, Dr. David, 96 (2); *The Revolution in South Carolina* by, 96.  
 Randolph, James, 99.  
 Rangers, 99 (2), 100.  
 Rankin, Pulliam & Co., 182.  
 Rattray, Julian, 25.  
 Raynal, Abbé, 132.  
 Reading, Mass., 65.  
*Records of the First Church at Dorchester, New England*, 65.  
 Red Hill, 87.  
 Reed, Lawrence, 35 (2).  
 Reed, Thomas, 26.  
 Reeve, Ambrose, 117.  
 Reeve, Lewis, 119.  
 Regiment, Fortieth British, 26; Sixty-Sixth, 170; Palmetto, 44-5.  
 Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, records of the; 13-19, 53-61, 111-113, 161-168; 1st., mentioned, 5, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168; 2d., mentioned, 15-17, 18-19, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 111, 163, 164; 3d., mentioned, 60, 99, 113, 165; 5th., mentioned, 16, 17, 177; 6th., mentioned, 16, 17, 113.  
 Reid, Andrew, abstract of will of, 117.  
 Reid, James, 38.  
 Reid, James (another), 117.  
 Remington, John, 123.  
*Revolution in South Carolina*, Ramsay's *History of the*, 96.  
 Revolutionary War, 82 (2), 83 (2), 85, 89 (2), 92, 93, 130 (2), 132.  
 Rhett, Robert Barnwell (1828-1905), 102.  
 Rhett, William, Jr., 79.  
 Rhode Island, 110, 151, 159.  
 Rice, 42-43, 132.  
 Richardson, Mrs., 24.

- Richardson, Capt. Edward, company of, 99.  
 Richland Battalion, 44.  
 Richland Rifle Club, 44 (2).  
 Richmond, Va., 180, 181.  
 Right, John, 121 (2).  
 Right, Mary, 121 (4).  
 Rind, Dr., 169.  
 Rings, 27, 169.  
 Rioch, Alexander, 27.  
 Rivers, Elias L., 126.  
 Rivers, William J., *Sketch of the History of South Carolina* by, 30.  
 Rivington, newspaper publisher, 145, 153.  
 Roberts, Capt. Brooks, 149, 157.  
 Roberts, Joseph, 112.  
 Robertson, Alexander, 122.  
 Roche, Mrs. Anstice (Arthur), 122.  
 Roche, Francis, 122.  
 Roche, Patrick, 122 (3).  
 Rockingham (recorder of wills), 117.  
 Rogers, Lieut., 19.  
 Roper, Mrs. Grace (Hext), 35, 37 (2).  
 Roper, William, 37 (2).  
 Roper Hospital (old), 101 (2).  
 Rose, Mr., 71 (2).  
 Rose Creek, 63.  
 Rose Hill, 83.  
 Rose's, or Rose's land, 71 (2), 72 (2), 73, 77.  
 Roux, Capt. Albert, 15, 16 (2), 56, 59.  
 Royal Hospital, Greenwich, Eng., 21.  
 Russell, Nathaniel, 28 (2).  
 Russell, William, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Rutledge, Mr., 170.  
 Rutledge, Andrew, 39, 40.  
 Rutledge, Edward, 40.  
 Rutledge, Mrs. Henrietta (Middleton), 40.  
 Rutledge, Dr. John, 40 (2).  
 Rutledge, Governor John, son of above, 140.  
 Rutledge, Mrs. Sarah (Hext), 31, 40.  
 Sacheverell, Dr. Henry, 30.  
 Sacheverell, John, 29.  
 Sacheverell, Mrs. Mary, 29.  
 Sacheverell, Thomas (?), 29 (3), 30.  
 Sacheverell, Thomas, son of above, 29 (2), 30.  
 Sacheverell, Thomas, son of above, 29 (3).  
 Sacheverell, Thomas, son of above, 29 (6).  
 Salem, N. C., 132.  
*Salem Register, The*, 96.  
 Salkehatchie River, 34.  
 Salley, A. S., Jr., 1, 2 (2), 29, 114, 174;  
*The History of Orangeburg County* by, 99.  
 Saluda River, 124 (2), 132.  
 Sams, Robert, 39.  
 San Francisco, Calif., 182.  
*Sandwick* (packet), 148.  
 Santee River, 64.  
 Saratoga, Convention of, 10.  
 Satilly, Ga., 42.  
 Satur, Jacob, 79, 80.  
 Satur, Thomas, 75, 79.  
 Savage, George, 43.  
 Savannah (plantation), 25.  
 Savannah River, 25.  
 Savey, Peter, 75.  
 Saw mill, 77, 78.  
 Saw Mill Branch, 63, 78 (2).  
 "Saw mill land", 78.  
 Sawyer, ———, 163.  
 Saxby, Mrs. Elizabeth, 34.  
 Saxby, George, 34.  
 Schenckings, Bernard, 179, 180.  
 Schools, 80, 93-95, 101, 119.  
 Scott, Capt. Edward, 119.  
 Scott, Elinor, 123 (3).  
 Scott, John, 119.  
 Scott's Bluff (plantation), 39.  
 Seabrook, Elizabeth, 30.  
 Seabrook, John, 30 (2).  
 Seabrook, Mrs. Mary, 30 (3).  
 Seabrook, Mary, 30.  
 Seabrook, Richard, 30.  
 Searle (recorder of wills), 123 (2).  
 Selma, Ala., 116.  
 Senf, Lt.-Col. Christian, 96.  
 Serjeant, William, 170.  
 Shaftesbury, the Earl of, 63; barony of the Earl of, 76, 130.  
 Sheldon, 19.  
 Sheldon, Rev. George, 76, 92.  
 Shem, or Shemee, Creek, 64.  
 Shepard's tea farm, Dr. C. U., 63.  
 Sherman's army, 101.  
 Shingleton, Sarah, 33.  
 Shubrick, Capt. Thomas, 16, 17, 53, 56, 98 (2), 111, 163, 164.  
 Shultz's Lake, 80, 82.  
 Sickle, ———, 144.  
 Silliman, B. D., Major Robert Anderson's letter to, 133.  
 Simmons, John, 74.  
 Simms, Wm. Gilmore, 4, 10, 41.  
*Simms's Monthly Magazine*, 116.  
 Simpson, J., 25.  
 Simpson, James, 27.  
 Sixth South Street, Summerville, 87.  
 Skene, Alexander, 80, 93.

- Skene, John, extract from the will of, 130.
- Skottowe, Ann Langford, 125.
- Skottowe, Augustine, 125.
- Skottowe, Coulson, 125 (2).
- Skottowe, Coulson (younger), 125.
- Skottowe, Edward Massingbird Bel-  
linger, 124.
- Skottowe, George Augustus Frederick,  
125.
- Skottowe, John, 125 (3).
- Skottowe, John Bellinger, 124.
- Skottowe, Nicholas, 125 (2).
- Skottowe, Nicholas (younger), 124.
- Skottowe, Thomas, abstract of will of,  
124.
- Skottowe, Thomas Britishe, 124.
- Slann's Bridge, 80 (2).
- Slaves, 25 (4), 26, 30, 31, 33 (2), 34 (2),  
35, 38 (9), 39, 40, 80, 111, 112, 113, 117,  
122, 123, 131, 132, 150, 162, 163, 164,  
165, 166, 167, 168, 170 (2), 173, 178;  
John Laurens's proposition to raise a  
regiment of negro, 47-48, 49-51, 137-  
138, 156.
- Small, Rev. Robert, 40.
- Smallpox, 111.
- Smallwood, Matthew, 33.
- Smith, Lieut. A., 60, 113, 165.
- Smith, Andrew, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.
- Smith, Mrs. Anne (Loughton), 35.
- Smith, Mrs. Barbara, 135.
- Smith, Benjamin (1718-1770), 35, 170.
- Smith, Christopher, 174.
- Smith, D. E. Huger, 2.
- Smith, George, 135.
- Smith, Henry A. M., 2 (2), 127 (2), 128;  
a sketch of the history of Dorchester  
by, 62-95, 130.
- Smith, John, of Booshoe, 63 (3), 64 (3),  
71 (2), 174.
- Smith, John, (another), 124.
- Smith, Capt. John Carraway, 60, 113,  
165 (2).
- Smith, Mrs. Mary (of Booshoe), 64.
- Smith, Mary (1732), 40.
- Smith, Paul, 135.
- Smith, Robert, 27.
- Smith, Samuel, 39.
- Smith, Samuel, Jr., 39.
- Smith, Thomas (1670), 135.
- Smith, Landgrave Thomas (1st.), date  
of the arrival of in South Carolina,  
135-136; the second marriage of, 179-  
180.
- Smith, Landgrave Thomas (2d.), 135  
(2), 180 (2).
- Smith, Thomas, of London (1746), 120.
- Smith, Thomas (1789), 94.
- Smith, William (1688), 179, 180.
- Smythe, Mrs. Robert A., 183.
- Snelling, John, 99.
- Snow, George, 43.
- Snowden, Yates, 2, 99; letter of in re  
Crèvecoeur, 130-132.
- Solikifer, or Solikoff, Mr., 156 (2).
- Somerset, Charles, Duke of, 20.
- Somersetshire, Eng., 31, 121.
- Somerton, 62.
- Sons of the Revolution, Society of the,  
102.
- South Bay, Charleston, 102.
- South Carolina, 3, 10, 20, 23, 25 (5), 26  
(4), 27 (3), 28 (2), 30, 31, 32, 67, 43, 44  
(4), 50, 62, 65 (3), 66, 68, 73, 83, 101,  
102, 105, 114 (3), 115 (2), 117 (3), 118  
(4), 119, 120 (3), 121 (2), 122 (2), 123  
(3), 124, 132 (3), 135 (3), 138, 139 (2),  
143, 144 (2), 146 (2), 147, 148, 150 (2),  
151 (4), 153, 154 (2), 155, 156, 169 (2),  
170, 171, 172 (3), 174 (2), 178, 179 (2),  
180, 181 (2); Attorney-General of, 27;  
books of, in, or about, 96-97, 119, 130;  
Commons House of Assembly of the  
Province of, 30, 36 (2); Council of  
Safety of, 94; Court of Equity of,  
44, 86; Court of Ordinary of the  
Province of, 176; Delegates of to the  
Continental Congress, 1779, 157; Demo-  
cratic Convention of, 1876, 45; 1882,  
45; Diocese of, 90; flag of, 133; Gen-  
eral Assembly of, 88, 91, 138, 139, 152;  
Governors of, mentioned, 28, 36, 38  
(2), 39, 68, 115, 116, 140, 176 (6), 179,  
180; records of the Governor of, 115,  
116, 174, 175, 180; Grand Council of,  
63, 134; Historical works on, 96-97;  
House of Representatives of, 180;  
Legislature of, 183; library of the  
State of, 97; Lieutenant-Governor of,  
1779, 144; Low-Country of, 62; Presi-  
dent of, 1776, 98; Privy Council of, 28,  
98 (2), 138; seal of, 28; Secretary's  
office of, 27, 63 (2), 64 (4), 67, 71, 78,  
91; Secretary of, 28; Superintendent  
of Education of, 44; Surveyor-Generals  
of, mentioned, 134, 136, 174, 175; Car-  
roll's *Historical Collections* of, 30;  
Cooper's *Statutes at Large* of, 30, 91;  
Howe's *History of the Presbyterian  
Church in*, 70 (2), 75, 76; Ramsay's  
*History of the Revolution in*, 96; Riv-  
ers's *Sketch of the History of*, 30.
- South-Carolina and American General  
Gazette*, *The*, 4, 41, 98.

- South Carolina Canal and Railway Company, 87 (2).  
 South Carolina College, Board of Trustees of, 45; library of the, 97.  
*South-Carolina Gazette, The*, 31. 35, 36 (2), 41, 42, 98, 135, 136; *Marriage Notices in*, 40.  
*South-Carolina. The Gazette of the State of* (successor of above), 36.  
*South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal, The*, 37, 42.  
*South-Carolina Gazette & Public Advertiser, The*, 178.  
 "South Carolina Gleanings in England", 20-28, 117-125, 169-173.  
 South Carolina Historical Society, 1. 4, 42, 44, 99, 101, 102 (2), 132, 178, 182; *Collections of the*, 63, 178.  
 South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, 5; records of the regiments of the, 13-19, 53-61, 111-113, 161-168.  
 South Carolina Military Academy (Citadel), 44 (2), 45, 97.  
*South Carolina Under the Royal Government, The History of* (McCrady), 36.  
 South Island, 96.  
 Southern Railway, 77, 78.  
 Southern States, 152; British Consul to the, 171.  
 Spain, 137, 155.  
 Sparrow, John, 163, 164.  
 Spencer, William, Jr., 34.  
 Spithead, Eng., 156.  
 Springer, Dr. Sylvester, 16, 19 (2), 53, 59.  
 St. Andrew's Parish, 79, 80; register of, 37, 116.  
 St. Augustine, 42 (2).  
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Eng., 121.  
 St. Bartholomew's Parish, 30, 38 (2).  
 St. Colomba, Mousieur, 10.  
 St. Eustatius, 159.  
 St. George's Parish, Dorchester, 62, 80 (2), 81 (2), 88, 95, 130 (3); parish church of, 88-90, 92; Episcopal Church of, 89; library of, 130.  
 St. George's Troop, 130.  
 St. Helena Island, 31, 40.  
 St. Helena's Parish, 118.  
 St. James, parish of, Eng., 21, 171.  
 St. James Place, London, 23.  
 St. John's, Antigua, parish of, 171, 172.  
 St. John's, Newfoundland, 159 (2).  
 St. John's Parish, Berkeley, 116.  
 St. John's Parish, Colleton, 32, 33, 36.  
 St. Martins-in-the-Field, Eng., parish of, 21.  
 St. Mary Axe, Eng., 51, 148.  
 St. Mary Matfellow, Eng., 120.  
 St. Mary Whitechapel, Eng., 120.  
 St. Mary's, Antigua, parish of, 172.  
 St. Mary's River, 42.  
 St. Michael's Church, Charleston, 67.  
 St. Paul's Church, Radcliffeboro, 89.  
 St. Paul's Church, Stono, 89.  
 St. Paul's Parish, 30, 81.  
 St. Philip's Church, Charles Town (Charleston), 67.  
 St. Philip's Parish, 36; register of, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37 (2).  
 St. Quentin, Mr., 24.  
 St. Sepulchres, Eng., charity school for boys in, 121.  
 St. Thomas and St. Denis's Parish, register of, 116.  
 Stacey, Rev. James, 68, 81.  
 Stallsville, 73.  
 Standard Hat Company, 183.  
 Stanhope, Capt., 159.  
 Stanyarne, Mr., 33 (2).  
 Stanyarne, Elizabeth, 33.  
 Stanyarne, John, 33.  
 Stanyarne, Sarah, 34.  
 Stanyarne, William, 36.  
 Stanyarne, William, son of above, 36.  
 Starke, Gen., 49.  
 State Fair, 1877, 44.  
 State's Rights War, 41, 44, 183.  
 Staytape, Mr., 47.  
 Steuben, Baron de, 106, 140, 141, 142 (3), 143.  
 Stevens, Cecil, 117.  
 Stevens, John (So. Ca., 1691), 70, 71 (4), 72, 73, 74, 77, 93, 176.  
 Stevens, John (England, 1802), 26.  
 Stevens, Dr. Samuel, 93.  
 Stevens family, 73.  
 Stevens's Bridge, 74, 80.  
 Stewart, Alexander, 171 (2).  
 Stewart, Daniel, 86, 87 (2).  
 Stewart, Daniel, son of above, 86, 94.  
 Stewart, James R., 95.  
 Stewart, John (1691), 115.  
 Stewart, John (1760), 87.  
 Still, ———, 31.  
 Still, Elizabeth, 32.  
 Still, Hannah, 32.  
 Still, Mrs. Katherine (Hext), 32.  
 Still, Katherine, 32.  
 Still, Philip, 32.  
 Sterling, Gen. Lord, 109.  
 Stock, Jonathan, 173.  
 Stoke Newington, Eng., 175.  
 Stono Inlet, 91.  
 Stono River, 33, 40, 68, 79, 89.



- Stow, Joseph, 170.  
 Strachan, Margaret, 122.  
 Strahan (recorder of wills), 119.  
 Strand, the, London, 21.  
 Strobel, Emma Bachman, 101.  
 Strut's Warehouse, London, 24.  
 Sundbury, Mass., 65, 77.  
 Sullivan, Gen. John, 109.  
 Summerville, 62 (2), 63 (3), 73, 78 (4), 86 (2), 87 (2), 88, 89, 90, 92, 95 (3), 127, 175; Presbyterian parsonage in, 92; Presbyterian Church in, 93.  
 Sumner Increase, 65 (2), 66, 68, 70, 74 (2), 77.  
 Sumner, Nathaniel, 74.  
 Sumner, Samuel, 66, 70, 74.  
 Sumter, 101.  
 Sumter, Fort, 133-134.  
 Sumter Avenue, Summerville, 73, 87.  
 Sunbury Place, Eng., 24 (2), 25.  
 Surgeon-General of the Continental Forces in South Carolina, 82.  
 Surrey, county, Eng., 22, 24, 27.  
 Surveyor-Generals of S. C., mentioned, 134, 136, 174, 175.  
 Sussex, county, Eng., 20 (2), 21, 22 (2), 23 (2), 24.  
 Sutton, Eng., 20 (2).  
 Sutton Hall, Eng., 20.  
 Swallow, Newman, 170.  
 Swords, James, 113, 165.  
 Tapley, John, 99.  
 Tar, 77.  
 Tarleton, Lt.-Col. Banastre, 84.  
 Tattnall, Thomas, 39, 40.  
 Taunton River, Mass., 78.  
 Taylor, John, 23.  
 Taylor, Peter, 94.  
 Taylor, Samuel, of Great Britain, 120.  
 Tea farm in S. C., Dr., C. U. Shepard's, 63.  
 Telfair, E., 140.  
 Telfair, William, 124.  
 Tennessee, 130.  
 Thesis, H. M. S., 4.  
 Theus, Dr. Jeremiah, 16, 19, 37, 53, 55, 59, 112.  
 Theus, Capt. Simeon, 112, 162, 166, 167.  
 Tomotly Savannah, 169.  
 Thompson, Henry T., 44.  
 Thompson, Hugh Smith, obituary sketch of, 44-46.  
 Thompson, Chancellor Waddy, 44.  
 Thompson, Gen. Waddy, son of above, 44.  
 Thompson, William, 121.  
 Thomson, Col. William, 99 (2).  
 Tillman, Hon. B. R., 97.  
 Tookerman, Mrs. Katherine, 118.  
 Tookerman, Richard, abstract of will of, 118.  
 Torquet, Judith Esther, 37, 126.  
 Torquet, Sarah, 116.  
 Tower of London, 178.  
 Towers, Francis, 21.  
 Towers, Mrs. Mary, 20 (2), 21 (2), 22 (2), 23.  
 Towers, Mary, 21.  
 Towers, Thomas, 22 (3), 24 (3).  
 Towers, William, 20.  
 Tradd Street, Charleston, 30, 35 (2).  
 Tranquil Hill (plantation), 83.  
 Trapier, Gen. James H., 41.  
 Traveller's Rest (plantation), 83.  
 Trescot, Edward, 28 (2).  
 Tryon, Governor, 145.  
 Tucker, Abraham, 25.  
 Turgis, Mrs. Elizabeth (Axtell), 176 (2).  
 Turgis, Francis, 115 (4), 176 (3).  
 Turner, Capt. George, 112 (2), 162 (2), 166 (2), 167 (2); letter of to Major Isaac Harleston, 61.  
 Turpentine, 77.  
 Turton, William Henry, 26.  
 Tyger River, 125.  
 Union Street, Charleston, 31 (2).  
 United Independent Congregational Church of Dorchester and Beach Hill, 92.  
 United States, 24, 26 (2), 28, 101; Bank of the, 24; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of, 45, 46; Commissioner of Education of the, 45, Senate of the, 46.  
 Upper Berwick Street, London, 21, 22.  
 Utica, N. Y., 133.  
 Valley Forge, 11, 47, 48, 143.  
 Van Aersien, John, Lord Van Wernhaut, 180.  
 Van Myddagh, Anna Cornelia, 180.  
 Van Wernhaut, Dowager, 179 (2).  
 Van Wernhaut, John Van Aersien, Lord, 180 (2).  
 Vander Horst, Capt. John, 172.  
 Vander Horst, Major John, 16, 19 (2), 28.  
 Varnod, Rev. Francis, 93.  
 Verditty, ---, 83.  
 Versailles, France, the the Court of, 157.  
 Vestal (frigate), 158.  
 Vice-President of South Carolina, 1777, 3.  
 Videau, Henry, 34.  
 View of South Carolina (Drayton), 96.  
 Villeponteux, Benjamin, 123.  
 Villeponteux, Frances, 123 (2).

- Villeponteux, Francis, 123 (2).  
 Villeponteux, Paul, 123.  
 Villeponteux, Zachariah, 123 (2).  
 Virginia, 131, 144, 147, 169, 171.  
*Voyage dans la haute Pennsylvanie*, 130.  
 Wachovia, N. C., 132.  
 Wagner, John, 117.  
 Waight, Isaac, 36 (2).  
 Waight, Jacob, 174.  
 Waight, Joseph, 33.  
 Wainwright, Richard, 87 (2), 94.  
 Wainwright, Samuel, 87.  
 Walker, Sir Hovenden, 83.  
 Walker, John, 177.  
 Wall Street, New York, 45, 46, 133.  
 Walls, Benjamin, 34.  
 Walnut Hill, (plantation), 25.  
 Walpole (recorder of wills), 171.  
 Walter, Richard, 83.  
 Walton, J., 140.  
 Wando River, 134.  
 Wapensaw, 64.  
 Ward, John Peter, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Ward, William, 112, 162, 166, 167, 168.  
 Warden, Mrs. Margaret, 120.  
 Warden, William, abstract of will of, 120.  
 Wardlaw, Judge, 134.  
 Waring, Benjamin, 76, 82, 93, 176.  
 Waring, Benjamin (younger), 93 (2).  
 Waring, Elizabeth, 176.  
 Waring, Joseph, 93 (2).  
 Waring, Joseph (younger), 94.  
 Waring, Morton, 94.  
 Waring, Richard, 83, 93.  
 Waring, Thomas, 80, 93.  
 Waring, Thomas, of Pine Hill, 94.  
 Waring family, 82, 83.  
 Waring's Bridge, 80.  
 Warley, Capt. Felix, 60 (2), 113, 165.  
 Warley, Capt. George, 16, 17, 53, 54, 56, 59, 163, 164.  
 Warley, Capt. Joseph, 60, 113, 165.  
 Warnock, Abraham, 116.  
 Warnock, Joseph, 116.  
 Washington, D. C., 45, 133.  
 Washington, Gen. George, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 48, 49 (2), 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110 (2), 138, 147, 154, 156, 158.  
 Washington, Mrs. Martha, 12, 147.  
 Washington, Fort, 3.  
 Wateree River, 64, 136.  
 Waters, Henry F., 20, 117, 169.  
 Way, Aaron, Sr., 74.  
 Way, Aaron, Jr., 74.  
 Way, Moses, 74.  
 Way, Samuel, 74.  
 Way, William, 74.  
 Ways, the, of Dorchester, 75, 83.  
 Wayne, Gen., Anthony, 148.  
 Weatherly, Thomas, 39.  
 Weaver, Jane, 34.  
 Weaver, Robert, 26.  
 Weaver, Thomas, 34.  
 Weaver, Thomas (younger), 34.  
 Webber, Elizabeth, 38.  
 Webber, John, 38.  
 Weedon, Gen., 106.  
 Wells, Mr., 147.  
 Wells, Joseph, 99.  
 West, 97, 182.  
 West, Joseph, 136, 174.  
 West Indies, 3, 110 (2), 118.  
*Western Star* (New York), 41.  
 Westminster, Eng., 20, 21, 22, 26 (2), 120, 171.  
 Weston, F. H., 2.  
 Wheeler, Gen. Joseph, 101.  
 Whipple, Gen., 152.  
 Whitcher Rogers, John, 118.  
 White, James, 60.  
 White, John, 3, 4.  
 White Hall (plantation), 83.  
 White Meeting, Dorchester, 81, 91, 92 (2).  
 Whitefield, Rev. George, 92.  
 Whitelock, John, 118.  
 Wigg, Catherine, 119.  
 Wigg, Edward, 119.  
 Wiley, Henry, 99.  
 Wilkie, Mrs. Jane (Weaver), 34.  
 Wilkie, John, 34.  
 Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hext), 35, 37 (3).  
 Williams, Francis, 115.  
 Williams, Gardner, 99.  
 Williams, Henry, 21, 22 (2), 22-3.  
 Williams, John, 34, 93.  
 Williams, Joseph, 165.  
 Williams, Robert, Jr., 37 (3).  
 Williams, William, 127.  
 Williams, Black & Williams, 101.  
 Williamsburg, Va., 171.  
 Williamson, ———, 124.  
 Williamson, Gen. Andrew, 177.  
 Williamson, John, 32.  
 Williamson, W., 120.  
 Willman, Jacob, 86, 87, 92.  
 Willock, Alexander 43 (3).  
 Willtown, or New London, 62, 68, 69, 76.  
 Wilson, John, 27.  
 Winds, Gen., 109.  
 Windsor, Eng., 22.  
 Wine, 148, 153 (2).  
 Winn, Capt. Richard, 42.

- Winn, Robert, 75.  
 Winningham, William, 99.  
 Winter, Daniel, 119, 120 (2).  
 Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, 97.  
 Winyah Bay, 96.  
 Wisborough Green, Eng., 22.  
 Wiston, Eng., parish of, 20.  
 Withers, Mr., 31.  
 Withers, James, 32.  
 Withington, Lothrop, 20, 117, 169.  
 Wood, Mrs., Ann, 125.  
 Wood Green, Eng., 120.  
 Woodrop, William, 122.  
 Woods, Judge C. A., 2.  
 Woodward, Richard, 117.  
 Woodward, Capt. Thomas, company of, 99.  
 Woolsford, Mrs., 177.  
 Woomeraw, 170.  
 Wragg, Samuel, 80, 94, 122.  
 Wright, Sir James, government of, in Georgia, 154.  
 Wright, Robert, 93.  
 Wrights, the, 82.  
 Wurmser, Gen. Baron de, 12.  
 Wyatt, Edgell, 24, 25 (2), 26.  
 Wyatt, Richard, 24.  
 Yadkin River, 131.  
 Yale College, 132.  
 Yeamans, Sir John, Governor, 134.  
 Yellow Springs, 8.  
 Yemassee Indian War, 79, 80.  
 Yeomans, William, 117 (2).  
 Yeshoe (plantation), 64.  
 Yoe, Fannie Klugh, 102.  
 York, Pa., 9, 47, 48 (2), 49, 52, 106, 140, 141 (2); letters written from, 4, 6, 9, 11, 47, 48, 49, 103.  
 Yorktown, Va., 131, 169; Centennial celebration at, 1881, 45.  
 Youghall, Ireland, parish of, 171 (2).  
 Young, John, 173.  
 Young, Margaret, 28 (2).  
 Young, Mrs. Mary, 122.  
 Young, Moses, 158, 159, 160.  
 Young, William, 125.

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son to Thomas Jefferson, First Rules of the St. Cecilia Society, Middleton  
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